

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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TAIWAN ALUMNI, DPRK CITED ON U.S. ARMS SALES

Taiwan Group's Protest

HK151450 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Report on article by five committee members of the Taiwan Alumni Association: "Protest Against U.S. Interference in China's Sovereignty and Obstruction of its Peaceful Unification"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Five committee members of the Taiwan Alumni Association, Lin Shengzhong, Liao Qiuzhong, Yang Size, Wang Qiaosheng and Wu Huamin have sent an article to this agency, protesting against the U.S. Government's outrageous declaration that it will sell arms to Taiwan and saying that they will on no account tolerate the United States' interfering with China's sovereignty and obstructing the peaceful unification of China.

The article says: Taiwan is part of the sacred soil of the PRC. The United States has publicly acknowledged this standpoint in the "Shanghai communique" and the "communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC." What "right" or "obligation" does the U.S. Government have to provide Taiwan with fighter planes and "defensive weapons?"

The article says: "Why, just when the Chinese Government is trying hard to use peaceful methods to unify Taiwan peacefully with the mainland of our motherland, does the Reagan administration disregard the wishes of China's 1 billion people and the efforts made by former U.S. presidents in recent times to improve Sino-U.S. relations, cling obstinately to its course, and unilaterally and arbitrarily decide to provide Taiwan with arms?

The article also says: "Just when the world situation is unstable, the Reagan administration chooses to disregard international strategic requirements. On the one hand, it vociferously voices opposition to Soviet hegemonism and, on the other hand, displays features of imperialism and hegemonism. It interferes in China's internal affairs, breaks international promises, turns its back on the U.N. Charter and vainly attempts to plunge the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait into a bloody battle with each other. What are the intentions of the Reagan administration?"

The article concludes by saying: We were all raised and educated in Taiwan and are all technical personnel who have recently returned to the mainland of our motherland from America. We forcefully denounce and protest against this wanton interference by the United States in China's internal affairs and its sabotage and obstruction of China's peaceful unification. Apart from this we also firmly support all necessary measures taken by our government. The U.S. Government should know that the Chinese people will not be humiliated! America must put an immediate end to these acts of interference with China's sovereignty.

NODONG SINMUN Cited

OW171302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN points out in a commentary today that the unilateral U.S. decision to sell arms to Taiwan runs counter to the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is also an unjustifiable act which disregards China's sovereignty and interferes in her internal affairs.

The commentary says Taiwan is a sacred territory and an inalienable part of China, a fact which has already been formally acknowledged by the United States. The Taiwan question is an internal affair of China's. Therefore, only the Chinese people have the right to solve this problem.

It notes that the United States has expressed the wish to develop relations with China, but at the same time it has refused to abandon its old stand toward China.

After recognizing Taiwan as part of the Chinese territory and the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate Chinese Government, the United States introduced the "Taiwan Relations Act", treating Taiwan as an "independent political entity" and providing it with weapons all along. This demonstrates the double-faced attitude of the American ruling circles who do not match their words with deeds, an attitude that goes against the trend of the times and the desire of the people, the commentary says.

#### VARIANT TO PRC PROTEST OF U.S. ARMS SALES

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0705 GMT on 12 January carries a variant report on the Beijing XINHUA English item entitled: "Foreign Ministry Protests Taiwan Arms Decision," published on page B 1 of the 12 January China DAILY REPORT. The XINHUA Chinese version carries the following variations:

On page B 1 paragraph one, line one, the XINHUA Chinese version reads: "...the U.S. decision to plan to sell aircraft...."

Paragraph two, line one, the XINHUA Chinese version reads: "...announcement of the decision to plan to sell aircraft to Taiwan, the spokesman...."

Paragraph two, line five, the XINHUA Chinese version reads: "...its decision to plan to sell airplanes...."

#### XINHUA COMMENTS ON U.S. 'BIAS' TOWARD ISRAEL

OW161240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Commentary: Washington's Bias Towards Israel Can Only Isolate U.S. Itself -- By Correspondent Wan Guang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, January 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left Tel Aviv for home today after a 3-day Middle East tour amidst waves of indignant Arab and global protest against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Commenting on Haig's remarks that his visits to Egypt and Israel were mainly aimed at the Middle East "peace process itself," a Western correspondent said that Israel's move on the occupied Syrian territory looked like a "forgotten problem" to the visiting American secretary of state.

Before Haig left Washington for the trip, the Reagan administration had declared that the Israeli move served only to obstruct the Middle East peace process. While voting in the U.N. Security Council in favor of a resolution calling on Israel to revoke its measures in the Golan Heights, the United States even suspended the talks with Israel on implementation of the agreement on strategic cooperation between them.

Acting almost simultaneously with the above diplomatic moves, however, the Reagan administration announced that it would continue to offer military and economic assistance to the Begin government, and when Begin openly slashed at the U.S. decision to suspend the talks on strategic cooperation, Washington lost no time in trying to placate him. In the past few days American diplomats have opposed sanctions against Israel in the U.N. Security Council and U.S. Government leaders have declared that the "differences" with Israel were already something of the past.

It is obvious that proceeding from an official position of siding with Israel, Haig's trip could only prod Israel to continue its provocations in the Middle East to sabotage the peace process.

Haig's activities in Egypt and Israel have demonstrated that his so-called "peace process itself" only meant that Israel should withdraw from Sinai in April as scheduled and the talks on Palestinian autonomy should reach an agreement before the withdrawal.

U.S. sources conceded that the Reagan administration still has no clear and definite policy toward Palestine. It still rejects the PLO's participation in the peace talks and denies the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. It is therefore difficult for Washington to convince others that it has the sincerity to solve the Palestinian problem. Under such circumstances, Washington's intention to bring about an agreement on autonomy talks is nothing but a desire to project "an aura of revival" on the stalled autonomy talks in an attempt to put the future talks into the framework of enlarged Camp David process. Such a policy, observers here hold, would actually block new channels towards the settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The autonomy talks have been bogged down as a result of Israel's intransigence. The Begin government has said bluntly that it would annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the period of Palestinian "autonomy." During Haig's stay in Israel, Israeli officials openly declared that Israel would not make new concessions on the autonomy talks. It was believed that Israel also wants an agreement on the autonomy talks before April with a view to freezing the Palestinian question.

Haig did not obtain results in the talks as he had expected. Cairo newspapers disclosed today that Mubarak had told Haig Egypt could not make any concessions on the question of Palestinian and Arab rights. Egypt would encourage the Palestinian people and other Arab states to participate in future negotiations.

During his first Middle East visit in April last year Haig only stressed strategic consensus in dealing with Soviet expansion but did not at all mention the Palestinian question. This time he only mentioned the autonomy talks but was reticent about Israeli provocations. The crux of the matter is that the United States ignores the Arab rights and the Palestinian question and biases towards Israel. And it was precisely because of the U.S. bias and abetting that Israel had made arrogant provocations one after another since April last year. Many Arab countries have strongly criticized the U.S. stance. Instead of containing the Soviet expansion in the Middle East, Washington has actually provided the Soviet Union with opportunities for scramble [as received] in the region and put U.S. itself in an isolated position.

#### GU MU, U.S. COAL DELEGATION DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW141808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this evening with a delegation from the Peabody Coal Company of the United States led by the company's president R.H. Quenon. They discussed coal industry cooperation between the two countries. Chinese Minister of the Coal Industry Gao Yangwen was also present.

The U.S. industrialists arrived January 11 as guests of the Chinese Ministry of the Coal Industry. On the 12th, Quenon discussed with Gao and other ministry officials possible cooperation in exploiting the Pingshuo opencut coal mine in north China's Shanxi Province.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF SRV POW'S 15 JAN

OW151301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Pingxiang, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government this morning released seven Vietnamese prisoners of war so that they can return home and be reunited with their families before the Spring Festival.

Mai Thanh Truyen and six other Vietnamese soldiers were captured by Chinese border defense units and militamen while intruding into Chinese territory to conduct reconnaissance and sabotage activities. During interrogation by Chinese departments concerned, they all admitted that they had infringed upon China's territorial sovereignty.

The Chinese side let Mai Thanh Truyen and the six others leave Chinese territory and return home at the zero-kilometer point on the highway leading from China's Friendship Pass to Vietnam's Dong Dang. At the same time, China also returned Vietnamese fisherman Vo Thanh Son and three others to Vietnam. Vo Thanh Son and the three others were rescued by Chinese personnel after their ship illegally entered the waters of Jinyin Island of our country's Xisha Islands and sank after striking a reef.

This morning, 11 Chinese people illegally captured and detained by Vietnam were handed back by Vietnam and returned home.

XINHUA DISCUSSES SRV'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

OW140514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Roundup By XINHUA Reporter Ji Ying: 'The Vietnamese Economy at a Dead End'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Vietnam began 1981 amid mounting economic crises. During the year, Vietnam's already poor economy worsened further because the Vietnamese authorities' pursuance of regional hegemonism and continuous aggression against Kampuchea required that the country's limited material resources and half of its budgetary receipts be used for military purposes.

Industrial Production Stagnates

There are several versions of Hanoi's official explanation of Vietnam's industrial production last year. For example, "The plan was fulfilled," "the plan was nearly fulfilled," or "the production increased slightly over the previous year." Whichever version is closest to reality does not indicate that Vietnam's industry took a turn for the better. Vietnam projected a 2.3-percent increase in the total industrial output value for 1981. Even if this target "was fulfilled," industrial production was still lower compared to 1978 because the total industrial output value for 1980 was 13.3 percent less than that for 1978. Besides, there were increases only in local and handicraft industries. The production of state enterprises, the backbone of the country's industry and central state enterprises in particular, decreased from 1980. The output of textile products, clothing, paper products, ceramics, salt, matches, pharmaceutical products, bicycle parts, straw mats and other daily consumer goods declined from 1980. Transportation was even worse. Only 78 percent of the ton km plan for domestic freight was fulfilled.

Food Is in Short Supply

The Vietnamese Government declared that because of new economic policies and favorable weather, "the plan for grain production was fulfilled, reaching 15 million tons and topping the 1980 figure by 600,000 tons." However, as a matter of fact, food shortages continued in the past year. This is manifest in the following facts:

1. The price of grain continued to rise. The price of rice on Hanoi's free market jumped from 8.5 dong (Vietnamese currency) per kg at the beginning of the year to 10.5 dong toward the end. In southern Vietnam, grain prices in October alone rose 15-20 percent.

2. The scope of state supplied grain was further reduced. Last October the Vietnamese press reported that "due to the continuous acute shortages of grain in the country, the food departments are unable to fully supply grain to those who are entitled to receive steady food supplies" and could only "give priority to those who need food most (armymen and workers) and in areas where food is most needed (major cities and northern border provinces)." After October the state no longer supplied grain to workers in municipalities directly under the provincial government and in counties where households are in the countryside. It only provided them with some subsidies. Children of workers who are capable of engaging in physical labor but are jobless also stopped receiving state supplied grain. Newspapers often reported that some major targets of state supplied grain complained that "there is no guarantee for food supplies" and that some army units "have trouble finding food for every meal." Although the food supply for miners "has been fully met, only 10 percent of the ration is rice. The rest is miscellaneous grains of poor quality."

There was also a shortage of other foodstuffs and consumer goods. Since last July, the state has further reduced the variety and amount of goods sold at state-fixed prices. The newspapers admitted: "Because of difficulties in production, there is no stable foundation for the 11 kinds of goods for government employees and workers." They usually could not buy the goods with the coupons. Miners, the major targets of state supplied food, received only 40 to 66 percent of the rations of nonstaple foods. Government employees and workers were given 2.5-meter cloth coupons last year instead of the officially planned 5-meter coupons.

#### Financial Deficits Further Aggravated

Vietnam accumulated a financial deficit totalling 13.8 billion dong in the 5 years after the war. Its foreign debts increased to \$3 billion and foreign exchange reserves were reduced to \$80 million. Vietnam's foreign reserves were further weakened in 1981 because the CEMA raised the member states' export commodity prices three to four times while Vietnam exported only a small amount of cheap agricultural and handicraft products. The Vietnamese Government planned a 25-percent increase in exports last year, but was only able to fulfill the plan by 88 percent because fruits, vegetables and some other farm products, and export goods to the Soviet Union and other countries were in serious short supply at home.

#### The Currency Depreciates, Prices Soar

The stagnation in industrial and agricultural production has compelled the Vietnamese authorities to greatly increase the country's money supply and raise prices. Last June and October the Vietnamese Government readjusted all retail prices of goods throughout the country and wholesale and purchase prices of some industrial and agricultural products twice, and by large margins. Beginning with 6 July the Vietnamese authorities reduced the value of its currency from \$1 to 2.8 dong to \$1 to 9 dong, while the exchange rate on the black market was several times higher than the official parity. Prices of goods ranging from newspapers, books, utilities, and vegetables to various daily consumer goods increased many times and some even more than 10 times. The price of a copy of a newspaper rose from 0.1 dong to 0.5 dong, a litre of kerosene oil from 0.4 dong to 1.2 dong and kWh of electricity from 0.15 dong to 1.5 dong. Bean curd has been changed from a state-fixed price to negotiated prices, from 0.6 dong to 6.5 dong per kg. People were lining up in stores to buy matches which were sold at two boxes for one dong at the state price but one box for one dong by the peddlers. Because of the decline in salt production the price of state-supplied salt, which had previously remained constant, rose from 0.3 dong to 2.5 dong per kg.

#### Still at a Dead End

Under the worsening economic situation, the Vietnamese Communist Party decided to continue to "liberalize" the country's economic policies at the ninth plenary session of its Central Committee held toward the end of 1980 by implementing the system of contracting farm work to groups of individuals throughout the countryside and by broadening the decisionmaking powers of factories, mines and enterprises and implementing the piece-wage system among them.

Early last year, the Vietnamese Government reshuffled the cabinet again in hopes of reversing the economic crises. However, reality in the past year shows that although these economic measures made little significant progress in helping agriculture, handicraft industry and the production of small commodities, Vietnam's economy was still at a dead end and could not find a way out in 1981 because the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive, expansionist policy, the root cause of the worsening economy, has remained unchanged. Nguyen Lam, Vietnam's vice premier in charge of economic affairs, recently admitted that Vietnam's "economy is still gravely disproportioned; the livelihood of the people, especially government employees, is facing many difficulties; energy, raw materials and spare parts are in serious short supply; transportation capacity is limited; export growth is minimal, and imports must be restricted. All these factors cannot ensure the normal operation of economic construction.... Finance, currency, market and prices are all unstable." Premier Pham Van Dong also said that the country's leaders are worried by the difficulties continuously arising in all directions.

#### GENG BIAO GREETES DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ARMY DAY

OW160744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of China, has sent a message to Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea, greeting the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army which falls on January 17.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, I would like to extend, on behalf of all the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, our warm festive greetings and lofty respect to the comrade-in-arms of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army who are fighting courageously against the Vietnamese aggressor troops. We heartily wish that the national army, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, will continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of heroic struggle, unite with all patriotic forces, grow strong steadily and win new victories in the just struggle for national survival and safeguarding of national independence and territorial integrity against Vietnamese aggression.

May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the armies and peoples of our two countries consolidate and develop continuously.

#### PRC, THAILAND SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION RECORD

OW231752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- A summary record of the fourth session of the joint committee on scientific and technical cooperation between the Governments of China and Thailand was signed here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Gu Mu attended the signing ceremony.

Shih Lin, Chinese chairman of the joint committee and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Arun Phanuphong, Thai chairman of the joint committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

Before the signing ceremony, Vice-Premier Gu met with members of the Thai Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by Arun Phanuphong and had a conversation on further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries. The Thai guests arrived here December 21 to attend the current session of the joint committee.

RENMIN RIBAO HITS SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS TO DRA

HK081511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Defeat Cannot Be Averted by Sending In More Troops"]

[Text] According to reports, the Soviet Union has recently sent 20,000 reinforcement troops into Afghanistan. In three or four months from now, the invading Soviet Army in Afghanistan will number 150,000. This avows that the Soviet Union basically disregards the just demand by the whole world for it to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and is resolutely incurring an even greater risk of war there.

The sending of large-scale reinforcements into Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is a sign of its being inextricably entangled in a mess. We can still remember how, in the beginning, Moscow thought that as soon as the mighty Soviet Army arrived, Afghanistan would fall like a ripe apple into the Soviet sphere of influence. Who would have thought that now, 2 years later, the situation in Afghanistan has become even more unmanageable and that it would resemble a chicken bone stuck in Moscow's throat? However, driven on by the desire to secure a warm-sea outlet, they are reluctant to spit it out and, being at a loss as to what to do, they have no choice but to pin their hopes on sending in reinforcements.

All aggressors invariably resort to sending in reinforcements to avert defeat in their wars of aggression. However, the more reinforcements they send in, the more painful is their defeat. This has become a law which no aggressor has managed to escape. During the war of aggression against Vietnam, America started off with just "a team of military advisers." It then sent in small numbers of troops. Finally, its military strength grew to over 500,000. In the end, it lost. Today, the Soviet Union is faced with a similar fate in Afghanistan. In a vast place like Afghanistan, it does not matter if the Soviet Union sends in 500,000, let alone 150,000 men, for compared with the 20 million Afghans, they are merely a drop in the ocean and are destined to be drowned. Books on modern and contemporary history have told us time and time again that it is not the superiority of weapons or the numbers of invading armies that decide the outcome of a war, but whether or not it is a struggle waged by people fighting for independence and freedom. Afghanistan belongs to the Afghan people. No matter how madly the Soviet aggressors struggle for Afghanistan, the final outcome will be to furnish history with yet another example of people following the same old disastrous road.

PAKISTAN'S SHAHI'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH CITED

OW121956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Islamabad, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said in a speech on Pakistani foreign policy here today that only the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan will bring about an end to the crisis there. Referring to the problem of Afghan refugees, the foreign minister said, "We are of the view that negotiations for the return of refugees must inevitably lead to the consideration of the question of withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan within an agreed time frame, which is the key issue to be addressed in negotiations for a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis."

Concerning Pakistan-U.S. relations, Shahi said, "Pakistan remains first and foremost a Muslim and a non-aligned country, and the recent military sales and economic assistance agreement signed with the United States will in no way affect policies." Shahi stressed, "We want to see the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region transformed into a zone of peace, free from the tensions of superpower rivalry and confrontation. We are also opposed to the creation of spheres of influence and hegemony in the region."

About Pakistan-Chinese relations, Shahi said, "Our relationship with China has proven its strength and durability. It has remained above change while changes have occurred in the internal and external environments of the two countries. Whether it has been in the field of defense or economic development, China has stood by Pakistan as a dependable and generous friend."

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S NEPAL VISIT

## Departure for Nepal 8 Jan

OW081312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic delegation headed by Peng Deqing, minister of communications, left here by air today to visit Nepal and attend the inauguration ceremony of the Gorkha-Narayanghat Highway, which was constructed with China's aid.

## Meeting With Prime Minister

OW101600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Katmandu, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa received here today Chinese Communications Minister Peng Deqing, leader, and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Ma Muming, deputy leader, of the Chinese Government economic delegation, and had a friendly conversation with them. In the meeting, the prime minister said that Chinese-aided projects are playing "a big role in Nepal's national construction."

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday for the inaugural ceremony of the Gorkha-Narayanghat highway. This afternoon, the Chinese delegation had talks with the Nepalese delegation led by Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Dr. Y.P. Pant on the reconstruction of the Friendship Bridge and the restoration of some sections of the Katmandu-Kodari Highway, which were damaged by flood last July.

## Dinner Held 11 Jan

OW110248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Katmandu, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Yadav Prashad Pant today praised the close and cordial relations between Nepal and China, saying that "These ties of friendship and understanding have been steadily consolidated to our mutual satisfaction."

Hosting a dinner in honour of the visiting Chinese Government economic delegation led by Communications Minister Peng Deqing, Pant said China's assistance has proved to be very important for an all-round and balanced development of Nepal. On behalf of the Nepalese Government, Pant thanked the Chinese minister for his visit to Nepal on the eve of the inauguration of the important project of the Gorkha-Narayanghat Highway.

Speaking of China's modernization programme, Pant said, "The people of Nepal watch with keen interest and sincere appreciation the tremendous progress achieved by the friendly people of China in their efforts for achieving the goal of four modernisations."

In reply, Peng Deqing spoke of the friendly ties and increasing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. These joint efforts have resulted in the completion of a number of projects in Nepal, he noted. Peng Deqing reiterated China's full support for Nepal's peace-zone proposal. He added, "Under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra, the Kingdom of Nepal has made great progress in its national construction. In the international arena, Nepal is playing a positive role. We highly admire the Nepalese Government's peaceful, independent and non-alignment policy and its just stand of supporting the people of other countries in their struggles against foreign aggression."

## Highway Inauguration Ceremony

OW111728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Katmandu, January 11 (XINHUA) -- A 61-kilometer highway built with Chinese aid and open to traffic today, has brought Nepal's renowned ancient capital of Gorkha, cut off from the outside world for centuries, within reach to the rest of the mountainous kingdom. The Gorkha-Narayanghat Highway in central Nepal was inaugurated at an official ceremony by Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

A Chinese economic delegation led by Minister of Communication Peng Deqing and Nepalese Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Dr. Y. P. Pant attended the ceremony. Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Ma Muming, deputy leader of the delegation, and his diplomatic staff were present.

Prime Minister Thapa thanked China for the assistance and stressed the importance of the new highway. Construction of the highway began in March, 1978, and it was completed on Nov. 15 last year, four months ahead of schedule.

## Agreement on Border Bridge

OW140838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Katmandu, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China and Nepal have, after friendly consultations, agreed to rebuild the Friendship Bridge over the Sino-Nepalese boundary river and repair and restore the section of Katmandu-Kodari Highway from Barabise to the Friendship Bridge.

The Friendship Bridge was washed away and the Barabise to the bridge section of the highway was seriously damaged by flood last summer. Notes concerning their rebuilding and repair were signed and exchanged at a ceremony held here today by Chinese Minister of Communications Peng Deqing and Nepalese Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Y.P. Pant on behalf of their respective governments.

## Delegation's Departure 16 Jan

OW161558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Katmandu, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic delegation left here for home today after a week-long, good-will visit to Nepal.

During its stay here, the delegation attended the inauguration ceremony of the Gurkha-Narayangat Highway built with China's assistance and exchanged letters concerning the reconstruction of the flood-damaged Friendship Bridge and the repairing of a section of the highway linking Katmandu with the Friendship Bridge.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES FORMER FRENCH MINISTER

OW151548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met today with former French Minister Andre Bettencourt, Madame Bettencourt and their party. Their talks reviewed the Sino-French relations established by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and General Charles de Gaulle. They agreed the relationship continues to grow. Vice-Premier Ji said Bettencourt contributed to Sino-French friendship both during and after his term as minister. Bettencourt said relations between the two countries have always been good.

Han Kehua, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, was also present. The guests arrived January 13 and left for home this evening.

MEDIA CRITICIZE FRENCH ECONOMIC AID TO VIETNAM

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK131230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by He Jiang [0149 3068]: "An Unwise Move" -- on French economic aid to Vietnam]

[Text] The decision by the French Government to resume its 200 million francs of economic aid to Vietnam has naturally met opposition from the ASEAN countries and also met with the disapproval of the people of various countries who concern themselves with peace in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia.

The Vietnamese authorities have wantonly engaged in military aggression and expansion and this has resulted in economic depression and in extensive popular grievances at home. Nevertheless, Vietnam relies on the Soviet aid and refuses to mend its ways or to withdraw its army from Kampuchea as was demanded by the resolution of the UN General Assembly. Under such circumstances, most of the Western countries have suspended their aid to Vietnam in order to avoid increasing its economic and military strength and to place it in an extremely isolated position.

France, however, has now resumed its aid to Vietnam. This cannot but arouse the concern and opposition of the ASEAN countries. France perhaps thinks that giving Vietnam a few benefits when Vietnam is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad may make Vietnam restrain itself a little and this may contribute to the peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Thoughts like this are a fantasy. In reality, Hanoi has long been obsessed with its hegemonist ambition and will not mend its ways till doomsday. The only way to force Hanoi to stop its aggression is to place it in a worse predicament of military, economic and diplomatic difficulties instead of lending it a hand. If France thinks that its action may help to increase its influence in Indochina and Southeast Asia and enable it to have more say there, this will also turn out to be a poor plan; for it will only achieve results contrary to its wishes. Has the reaction of the ASEAN countries not proved this?

XINHUA Analysis

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 14 Jan 82

["News Analysis: New French Move in Indochina -- by Correspondent Chen Weibin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has told the ambassadors of the five ASEAN countries last week that French aid to Vietnam was "a logical follow-up to the cooperation program between Paris and Hanoi carried out since 1977."

What Cheysson meant is that France cannot very well turn its back on a long-term program concluded with Vietnam. But the fact is that not a few countries had signed similar programs with Hanoi, and that these countries did suspend their aid to Vietnam. Now, the question arises: Is their action, by Cheysson's logic, "illogical" or, rather, wholly justifiable and righteous in upholding the criteria governing international relations?

The French foreign minister said that despite the signing of a 32 million U.S. dollar aid agreement with Hanoi, France "continues to press for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia." Something is going awry here too. Hanoi is now in dire need of foreign assistance to fuel its military machine which had bulldozed Kampuchea. And the supply of this assistance by any country has the effect of aiding and abetting Hanoi to carry on the war of aggression in Kampuchea, even if it is not so motivated. This can hardly be called pressing for Vietnam's withdrawal.

The mass-circulation Paris paper, LE MONDE, has provided some food for thought as to what is behind the French flirtation with Hanoi. An article in the paper of January 10, entitled "Representatives of the ASEAN Nations Are Disturbed by the Rapprochement Between Paris and Hanoi," said: "Bangkok is convinced that a 'French solution' for the Cambodian crisis is being contrived behind the back of the ASEAN; it sees in the recent conclusion of the agreement with Hanoi an inopportune change in French diplomacy at a time when negotiations have got underway, for good or ill, for a coalition government of the three movements of Khmer resistance against the Vietnamese."

The article went on to report that "A responsible Thai diplomat told us: 'We now have the feeling that France has something up its sleeve. That France is taking some initiative alone makes us uneasy. It has not communicated with us in advance. Don't do anything behind our backs, there is a limit to a 'realistic policy.'"

LE MONDE said that suspicion about French intentions is "groundless." One can only wish that the respectable paper is right. Covert maneuvers to strike a deal with Vietnam after the United Nations has passed one resolution after another demanding Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea would be a stigma to the image of a socialist government. It might arouse the suspicion that the French authorities intend to regain some of the interests they had in Indochina in the colonial days by intervening alone in that region.

#### SHANGHAI MAYOR FETES BRITAIN'S HUMPHREY ATKINS

OW091639 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Mayor Wang Daohan yesterday met with and gave a dinner in honor of Britain's Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins, his wife and party. After their arrival in Shanghai yesterday, Atkins, his wife and party visited the Shanghai Museum. Mrs. Atkins paid a visit to the YWCA.

RENMIN RIBAO WARNS AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

HK111458 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Xu Jiu [6079 0036]: "Reining in on the Cliff"]

[Text] According to recently published minutes of British Cabinet meetings, the British Cabinet secretly plotted a military incursion code-named "Pirate Operation" against Iran in 1951. It was planned that three battalions of troops would be sent to occupy Abadan in Iran in retaliation against the Mossadeq administration's move to nationalize British petroleum companies. Later, the British Government abandoned this plot after sizing up the situation.

This page in the history of national liberation movements in postwar Asia had never before been revealed. From the end of World War II to the 1950's, the British Empire had put up a very strenuous struggle to restore its prewar colonies and spheres of influence in Asia. However, times had changed. In the face of the vigorous development of national liberation movements in postwar Asia, Britain found its ability unequal to its ambition and dared not make any reckless move about Iran, thus avoiding a possibly ignominious defeat. In retrospect, these adventurists should really rejoice.

At present, Iran is in an eventful period and many adventurists are casting a covetous eye at this country. Nobody knows as yet what they have been plotting behind closed doors. However, time is moving forward and the people are not to be bullied. Today's adventurists should be able to learn something from Britain's decision to rein in on the cliff in those years.

EGYPT'S 'CONSOLIDATION OF STATE POWER' VIEWED

OW151518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Jan 82

["Egypt Strives To Consolidate State Power -- By XINHUA Correspondent Chen Peiming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The new Egyptian Government led by President Husni Mubarak, who came into office through a smooth take-over three months ago, is working for the further consolidation of state power.

Prime Minister A.F. Muhyi ad-Din, speaking at a rally on January 12, said that the country is confronted with hardships and challenges, but they will be overcome by the Egyptians.

In the past three months or more, the Egyptian authorities have directed the thrust of their effort toward security and economic problems at home. The state of emergency is not yet lifted and leading government institutions are still heavily guarded. But social tension has relaxed and there have emerged signs of improvement in the security situation. Several hundred persons arrested in September, 1981, are being released for "humanitarian considerations" under orders of the prosecutor-general. Several thousand people have been arrested for committing offenses endangering social security. Trials are being stepped up for the 24 culprits involved in the assassination of President as-Sadat.

Meanwhile, the government has adopted measures to ensure more democracy. Mubarak has consulted the opposition parties for advice and suggestions on domestic and foreign policies. Some professors and newsmen started work again following the repeal of some of the former decrees banning their activities. But the key to stabilizing the political situation in the country lies in improving the economy and the livelihood of the people. Egypt's economy has suffered badly in long, drawn-out wars, and the open economic policy since 1974 has brought about negative factors that worsened the economic situation.

Mubarak told the press after he became president that the whole country should concentrate on the national economy for the days to come. He listed seven economic problems in his policy speech to the country last November, including rationalization of consumption, better import management, and cuts in public spending. It was also decided that a national meeting specially to study the country's economy would be convened in the near future.

The open economic policy has brought certain benefits to the country. The income from oil, overseas remittance, tourism and the Suez Canal has had a substantial increase to the tune of 6,000 million Egyptian pounds. Foreign investments have also increased but mostly in consumer goods and services. The daily necessities in the country have depended more and more on imports, bringing about industrial atrophy and inflation.

In the process of the implementation of the open economic policy, mismanagement has brought a horde of speculators into being. AL-AKHBAR said editorially on Wednesday, "A new class has emerged in Egyptian society which, taking advantage of the open economic policy, has reaped fabulous profits. The corruption of Deputy Rashad Osman is a case in point. Rashad Osman, an ordinary worker in the 1960's became a billionaire through his collusion with high officials. He is under detention and his property sealed up. The authority has expressed the determination to make a thorough investigation."

In order to strengthen leadership in the economy, President Mubarak ordered a Cabinet reshuffle at the beginning of the new year. The new economic leaders are presently planning economic and financial reforms. However, observers here hold that it is no easy matter to improve Egypt's long-standing economic difficulties and problems.

At the first session of the new Cabinet when the new Cabinet members were sworn in, Mubarak asked the Cabinet to concentrate its efforts on Egypt's politics, economy and social stability. It is believed that in a considerable time to come, Egypt will focus its attention on solving her internal problems while striving for a peaceful international situation beneficial to construction and consolidation of state power at home.

#### VICE PREMIERS MEET KUWAITI ECONOMIC GROUP

OW151536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu and Yang Jingren, vice-premiers of the State Council, today had separate meetings with Faysal 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Khalid, managing director of the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development, and the delegation he is leading.

In a cordial conversation, Gu Mu discussed with Mr al-Khalid ways of developing friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Later, Yang Jingren briefed the visitors on the conditions of Chinese Moslems, and gave a dinner for them. Kuwait Ambassador to China Muhammad Zayd al-Harbish attended the meetings.

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW SIERRA LEONEAN ENVOY

OW151317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Caleb Babatunde Aube [name as received], new ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone to China.

I. 18 Jan 82

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC, BURUNDI SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

OW151329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Burundi was signed at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. According to the five-year agreement, first of the kind since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1963, the contracting parties agreed to expand exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, health, sports, publishing, the press and broadcasting on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Burundi Ambassador to China Sylvere Gahungu, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

PRC, EQUATORIAL GUINEA SIGN CULTURAL ACCORD

OW171536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- China and Equatorial Guinea signed a cultural cooperation accord Saturday in Malawi. Chinese Ambassador Lin Song and a special representative of the Equatorial Guinean Culture Ministry Leandro Mbomio Nsue signed the accord. The accord stipulated that the two countries will promote cooperation and exchanges for culture, art, education, sports, information, broadcasting and television.

KENYAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC 12 JAN

OW130114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Nairobi, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A Kenyan delegation headed by J. Muliro, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, left here today for a working visit to China.

They are to discuss with the Chinese side the construction design of a sportsmen hostel and a swimming pool of the Kenyan national sports complex to be built with Chinese aid.

Prior to their departure, Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming gave a dinner for the delegation.

HONGQI: GANG OF FOUR CANNOT STAGE COMEBACK

HK170238 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0836 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Will the "gang of four" be able to "rise again" and "stage a comeback?" The No 2 issue of HONGQI, published today, carries an ideological commentary to answer this question put forward by certain people. The article points out that the foundation on which the "gang of four" depended for their existence has been totally destroyed. The leadership group of the Central Committee is strong and effective and has gained the masses' trust; and the CCP's line is correct and has gained the masses' support. This continues a reliable guarantee for preventing the comeback of any decadent forces.

The commentary says the CCP has led the people to take a series of measures in order to prevent a "comeback" of the "gang of four:"

-- Politically, the counterrevolutionary antiparty and antipeople features of the "gang of four" have been totally exposed, and the just sentence of history has been passed on all their crimes.

-- Ideologically, the reactionary fallacies of the "gang of four" have been thoroughly criticized, and efforts are continuing to eliminate their pernicious influence in all fields.

-- Organizationally, the factional setup of the "gang of four" has been totally destroyed. It has been stipulated that nobody who followed them and rose to power through rebelling, or whose thinking is gravely factionalist, and no element who took part in beating, smashing and looting is allowed to join the leadership groups at any level, and that those who have entered the leadership groups must be resolutely dismissed.

The commentary says the exposure, criticism and punishment of the "gang of four" have greatly educated the cadres and masses and enabled them to profoundly understand that in our society, no good end awaits anyone who develops ambitions and hatches plots and conspiracies.

The commentary says at present, the key lies in whether the leaders make a good showing or not. It will be dangerous if our leaders are more decadent than the overthrown decadent forces, or if they make almost irretrievable mistakes. Otherwise, decadent and rotten forces can only daydream about "staging a comeback" and resuming their old business. The "gang of four" could not be an exception to that.

## AFP Reports Purge Urged

BK171639 Hong Kong AFP in English 1603 GMT 17 Jan 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (AFP) -- The Chinese Communist Party theoretical journal RED FLAG today urged that all those who played an active role in the now-discredited Cultural Revolution be purged from leadership posts.

RED FLAG affirmed that the post-Mao regime was determined to prevent members of "rebel organizations" spawned by the Cultural Revolution, those who were "strongly influenced by the radical ideology which prevailed in the last years of the late Chairman Mao Zedong's rule and those who had perpetrated violence and looting" from holding leadership posts "at whatever level."

People who took an active part in the Maoist Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and who now hold responsible positions "must be resolutely purged," the bi-monthly journal added. About half of the 39 million Chinese Communist Party members joined the party during the Cultural Revolution which ended with the arrest of the radical "gang of four" led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, in October 1976, a few weeks after the death of China's "great helmsman."

The RED FLAG commentary was in the form of a reply addressed to those who fear a return to power by followers of the gang of four and consequently show "lack of confidence in our leaders."

The journal stressed that the current leadership had taken measures to prevent such an eventuality, pointing to the show trial of the gang of four last year which ended with suspended death sentences passed on Jiang Qing, 68, and fellow gang member Zhang Chunqiao, 64, and jail terms for eight other civilian and military radical figures.

The RED FLAG article coincided with a wave of purges in China ahead of a party congress due to be held this year at an as yet undetermined date.

Observers here predicted that post-Mao Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, 77, would attempt at the party congress to obtain the formation of a new Central Committee with reduced opposition to his pragmatic policies. Party Vice Chairman Deng has already managed to expel or neutralize his main adversaries within the Politburo, particularly with the removal of Mao's hand-picked successor, Hua Guofeng, from the party chairmanship. Hu Yaobang, a Deng protege, replaced Hua as party chief last year.

While ruling out a return of power by followers of the gang of four, RED FLAG warned that China may still face the danger of political upheaval if the behavior of Chinese officials discredited the party. Last month the journal had carried a lengthy article by top Marxist theoretician Hu Qiaomu, said to be close to Mr Deng, which raised the specter of a new Cultural Revolution if dissent against the post-Mao regime was not checked.

#### HU YAOBANG ATTENDS UNITED FRONT WORK MEETING

OWL60730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- United front work will continue to be of value in building a powerful socialist country, said Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at a national conference on united front work.

Hu Yaobang said that the patriotic united front should be consolidated and expanded to strengthen the great unity of all China's nationalities, various strata, democratic parties and other patriotic forces. They should work for the country's modernization program, the reunification of the motherland and the defence of world peace.

The conference organized by the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee was held from December 21, 1981 to January 6, 1982 in Beijing. Attending were leaders of the united front work institutions directly under the party Central Committee and of local governments.

Leaders of the party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun and Song Renqiong as well as veteran united front workers Li Weiha, Liao Chengzhi, Liu Lantao and Yang Jingren met and had a warm discussion with all the participants of the conference. They pointed out that united front work was vital in the new historical period and remained one of the party's three treasures. The others are party leadership and a people's army. The Chinese Communist Party would always work for alliance with non-Communist Party and develop united front work. Historical experience had repeatedly shown the need for winning over and uniting with all possible forces on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance to continue the victorious advance.

Formation of the united front in the period of the democratic revolution was for the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. It served the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the founding of new China. Now it is serving the country's modernization drive.

Leaders of the party Central Committee said that the communist-led patriotic united front included not only the workers and peasants but also democrats, noted figures without party affiliation, intellectuals outside the Communist Party, former industrialists and businessmen, former Kuomintang insurgents and people who had crossed over, upper-strata personnel of minority nationalities, patriotic figures of religious circles, relatives of military and administrative personnel in Taiwan, patriots in Hong Kong and Macao, returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese residing abroad. All these people had a strong desire to contribute to the country. Their positive role should be brought into full play.

They stressed that in future work, efforts should be made to eliminate "left" influences, overcome closed-doorism, to make friends with non-Communist personnel and to consult them on matters on an equal footing and in a comradely manner. In the new historical period, relations should be developed in which the two sides show confidence in each other and share good and bad together.

On the present tasks of the united front work, the leading comrades pointed out the need to adhere to the policy of co-existence of the Communist Party with the democratic parties for a long time and of mutual supervision, respect their political freedom, independence of organization and equality before law within the lines laid down in the constitution, permit those parties and people's organizations carry out their activities independently and give full play to their initiative and creativeness.

The Communist Party and united front departments at various levels should recognize the importance of implementing policies and implement them. The leading comrades also stressed the importance of arranging the work of non-party personnel and effectively improving the relations of cooperation in various fields of work between party members and non-party personnel.

#### AFP SOURCES SAY DENG YINGCHAO UNDERWENT SURGERY

OW171050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (AFP) -- The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's widow, 77-year-old Deng Yingchao, recently underwent surgery, reliable sources said here today. They gave no details on the nature of the operation. Mrs Deng is a member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo. Her husband died in January 1976.

#### MORE COMMODITIES AVAILABLE FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW140810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- A greater quantity and variety of commodities than last year will be available for the traditional Chinese Spring Festival which falls on January 25, according to the Ministry of Commerce. The ministry said that commercial departments now are busy shipping goods to urban and rural markets.

An abundant stock of meat, aquatic products, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables have been shipped for the festival markets in major and medium-sized cities, and the markets will have a greater supply of salted and cured meat and fish this year, the ministry said. For example, the ministry said, Beijing has a stock of 2,500 tons of preserved meat and fish, 9 percent higher than last year, and they fall into about 30 varieties. The city also has 40 kinds of vegetables available in its markets in mid-winter. In addition, the supply of confectionery has also increased. Beijing has a stock of 6,000 tons of candies this year, 49 percent more than last year, and Shanghai and Tianjin report a 10 percent increase in the supply, the ministry said.

The Commerce Ministry also said that the supply of cigarettes, wines and spirits will be greater than last year in Beijing and other cities. In Shanxi, China's major coal producer, and Inner Mongolia, a major pastoral area, quality cigarettes, wines and spirits are now ready for coal miners and herdsmen.

A record supply of manufactured goods also will be available during the Spring Festival, especially garments, shoes, caps, indoor decorations, cosmetics and children's items. The supply of such festival goods as lanterns, balloons, firecrackers and bronze musical instruments for the Spring Festival is sufficient, it said.

#### FOOD MINISTRY ISSUES COMMODITY PRICE CIRCULAR

OW180144 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] On 13 January the Food Ministry issued a circular calling on food departments at various levels to conscientiously implement the State Council circular on firmly stabilizing market commodity prices. The circular says:

1. Grains and edible oil, with state-fixed prices, must be sold at state-fixed prices and are not allowed to be sold at higher prices. Their quality must not be lowered for prices raised in disguised forms.
2. The principle governing grain and edible oil purchase prices is to keep prices basically stable. Without approval from the State Council, departments are not allowed to sell at higher prices or disguised higher prices, or increase the margins of prices for grains and edible oil purchased above the quotas.
3. Prices of grains and edible oil purchased at negotiated prices must be adjusted to the needs of the market and can only be slightly lower than the market price. In the cities and towns stipulated in the State Council circular, negotiated prices for selling grains and edible oil must be kept in line with the State Council circular and adjusted from season to season in accordance with seasonal differences. Negotiated prices in villages and country fairs must also be adjusted to market needs and can only be slightly lower than the market price.
4. Grains and edible oil are purchased and sold under the unified state plan. Therefore, the negotiated purchase and selling of grain and edible oil must be handled by state food departments under unified management. Government institutions, PLA units, mass organizations, schools and establishments are not allowed to purchase grains and edible oil at country fairs or from commune members and still less to engage in buying and reselling grains and edible oil for profits. Before fulfilling or overfulfilling state grain and edible oil purchase quotas, production teams and groups and individual commune members are not allowed to sell grains and edible oil at country fairs or to food departments at negotiated prices.
5. All food departments under the unified management and leadership of people's government at various levels, must conscientiously conduct a general inspection of grain and oil prices so that problems can be discovered and reported to departments concerned for study and solutions in good time.

#### FORMATION OF NEW ENERGY CORPORATION REPORTED

HK170050 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Report "Special to CHINA DAILY:" "Joint Venture To Help Develop Coal Resources"]

[Text] The China Southwestern Energy Department Corporation, a new joint venture formed to develop the nation's coal and other natural resources, was formally inaugurated Friday in Beijing by order of the State Council. The corporation will be an independent operation funded by foreign investments, which will be repaid through exports.

The Ministries of the Coal Industry, Railways and Communications, the Provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangdong, and Guangxi, the Bank of China in Beijing, the Bank of China in Hong Kong and the Construction Bank are all participants in the initial stage of the joint venture.

As its first venture, the corporation will export 400,000 tons of coal to Hong Kong this year.

With a total of 560 million yuan as initial capital, the corporation will invest 120 million yuan to develop the Liupanshui area of Guizhou Province, in order to boost coal production in this coal-rich region from the present 6.2 million tons to 10 million tons a year. Two million tons of this coal will be exported to overseas markets. To facilitate export, some 420 million yuan will be invested to improve the shipping capacity of the railways. Another 20 million yuan are earmarked for expanding port facilities in Zhanjiang of Guangdong Province, where the coal will be loaded onto ocean-going freighters.

The State Council has exempted the new corporation from tax duties during its initial stage.

As its business expands, the corporation is expected to develop promising other resources in southwest China, such as nonferrous metals, hydropower projects, and natural fertilisers. The corporation is open to negotiations with business interests in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries for compensatory trade, joint co-operation or cash loans. It was formed after a feasibility study by a European consulting group. Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen presided at the inauguration ceremony Friday.

#### Gu Mu Attends Inauguration

OW151652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- A new transministerial and transprovincial joint corporation was officially set up here today as the country's first step in coordinating efforts in developing energy and other natural resources in southwest China. Vice-Premier Gu Mu was present to give his support and congratulations. He hoped that the corporation would provide new experience in developing the national economy.

The general corporation for the joint development of energy resources in southwest China was jointly initiated by the Ministries of Coal, Railways and Communications, with the participation of the Bank of China, the Construction Bank of China, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Hong Kong branch of the Bank of China. It has the capacity of a legal person. Under the direct administration of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the corporation will, according to the laws and regulations of the state, raise funds, mainly from foreign countries, for the development of coal and improvement of transport facilities in southwest China as the first step and go on to develop the resources of non-ferrous metals, phosphorus ore and hydropower, thus stimulating the economic development in that part of the country.

The corporation will control all the development projects and transport and sales of the products within the scope as assigned by the state and handle independently the processing and export of its products. The corporation has a registered capital of RMB 200 million yuan and will open a foreign exchange account with the Bank of China and use its foreign exchange income independently for paying back loans and for expanded production.

Southwest China is rich in mineral and hydropower resources. According to current estimates, the proven coal reserves in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan are 68,600 million tons, accounting for 11 percent of the country's total reserves. Guizhou alone has 46,200 million tons of proven coal reserves. The proven reserve of phosphorus ore is 3,620 million tons, accounting for 34.6 percent of the country's total. The hydropower resources are about 270 million kilowatts theoretically. The explorable reserves have come to 180 million kilowatts. The present installation capacity is about 3.49 million kilowatts. The reserves of lead, vanadium, aluminium, zinc and tin and other three non-ferrous metals account for 48 percent of the country's total.

Gao Yangwen, minister of the coal industry and chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, said that the corporation was ready to enter into cooperation with all businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao, among the Overseas Chinese and from foreign countries who are willing to carry out compensation trade, joint ventures or lend cash loans in the development of energy and other natural resources.

The program of development will proceed in two steps, he said. It will start with the development of coal, which involves the improvement of 21 major coal mines in Guizhou Province, with a designed capacity of 10 million tons, extension and rebuilding of five trunk railways between Kunming and Zhanjiang and transportation of the phosphorus docks of Zhanjiang harbor into coal docks. The second step involves the expansion of coal production in the Liupanshui area, further work on railways and the building of new docks and new railways, and the development of other resources.

The corporation will start exporting coal from this year. By the end of 1985, the production capacity of coal will be raised from the present six million tons to 9.5 million tons, the handling capacities of railways will be boosted to four million tons and the dock handling capacity of coal will increase to two million tons.

#### STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FOREIGN ECONOMIC WORK FORUM

OW170532 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Bringing into play the superior conditions of the coastal areas, strengthening economic work and trade with foreign countries and promoting the development of the national economy were the central subjects of discussion at the forum on economic work with foreign countries held recently by the State Council and attended by eight provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region in the coastal areas.

The eight provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region attending the forum were Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangxi. With convenient communications, a better developed economy, higher technological level and sufficient labor forces, the coastal areas have always been the trading ports for our country's foreign trade and the links in our country's cultural exchange with foreign countries and other places abroad. They have occupied decisive positions in our country's foreign trade. In 1980 the coastal areas' total foreign trade procurement (including Guangdong and Fujian) accounted for three-fourths of that of the whole country. Therefore, bringing the superior conditions of these areas further into play and striving for a faster development of economic work and trade with foreign countries are of great significance in developing the entire national economy.

The forum held by the State Council emphatically discussed several aspects of work which the provinces and municipalities in the coastal areas should perform well:

1. Under the principle of unified arrangements for domestic and foreign marketing, make efforts to increase the proportion of exports. It is necessary to aim toward the international level and vigorously improve the quality, raise the grades and increase the variety of colors and designs of export products and create famous products to enable our country's export commodities to receive notice at international markets and to promote the enhancement of production technology, management and administration.
2. Grasp the present favorable time and boldly utilize foreign capital, positively introduce suitable advanced technology and the necessary key equipment and carry out the transformation of existing enterprises (especially medium- and small-sized enterprises). These methods will require less money, speed up capital turnover, bring greater results, benefit the replacement of equipment in the enterprises and accelerate the upgrading and updating of products. All projects with the necessary conditions for developing production in accordance with the needs of national economic readjustment and development should be positively carried out if the localities, departments and enterprises concerned are capable of borrowing and repaying the necessary funds. At the same time, it is necessary to do a conscientious job in digesting and recreating the technology and equipment introduced from abroad and popularizing it in the interior as quickly as possible.
3. Strengthen international economic cooperation and technological exchange. Coastal areas, especially large and medium cities, should bring their superior local conditions into play and adopt methods of utilizing imports to serve exports, processing imported materials, assembling imported articles, engaging in joint ventures, undertaking cooperative production, doing compensatory trade and rental business, as well as exporting technical labor and providing consultation services in order to promote extensive economic cooperation with foreign countries. It is especially necessary to vigorously develop the business of processing imported materials and the export of finished products and boldly engage in producing commodities that can be produced with existing capabilities, that have steady sources of raw materials, that possess fine quality and that are marketable abroad and profitable to the state.
4. Positively and methodically reform the systems of economic and trade administration and provide experiences in such reform for the whole country. It is necessary to expand the foreign trade management power of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the coastal areas; implement the principle of integrating responsibility, power and profit; appropriately assume the tasks of creating foreign exchange from exports as assigned by the state; and assume the responsibility for losses and profits under unified leadership. For those areas that have no systems for carrying out independent accounting and assuming responsibility for losses and profits, it is also necessary to appraise and decide their (?costs for gaining foreign exchange) [huan hui cheng ben 2255 0565 2052 2609], carry out yearend evaluations of their performances and reward them with the proper percentages of the portions of profits made by them. While arousing the initiative of all concerned and reinvigorating foreign trade, it is imperative to strengthen their association, coordination and administration.
5. Positively carry out economic association and technological coordination with the interior provinces and autonomous regions and provide better services for the development of the economy in the interior.

Attending the forum were responsible persons of the departments of the eight provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region and of the State Council concerned. Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council, spoke at the forum.

EDITORIAL ON FARMLAND IRRIGATION WORKS

HK120745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Farmland Water Conservation Construction Must Be Guided by Prevailing Circumstances"]

[Text] With the introduction of various forms of the production responsibility systems, peasants have generally increased their enthusiasm for production. They have not only conscientiously worked on the private plots entrusted to their care but have tried by every means to build irrigation facilities to change production conditions. Some of these projects are collectively built by communes and brigades. Some are taken up voluntarily by commune members who share a job among several households. Most of these projects are small in size and linked up to form a complete network. Particular attention is paid to seeking quick results. In light of this new situation, the leadership at all levels must make the most of the prevailing circumstances and miss no chance to organize and lead the masses to do a good job of building irrigation works and creating conditions for the wresting of a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

Despite waterlogging in the south and drought in the north 2 years ago and despite drought in the east and waterlogging in the west last year, our country still managed to achieve a bumper harvest. This was chiefly a result of firmly carrying out the party's various policies. It was also closely related to achievements scored in improving production conditions over the past many years. But it should be clearly seen that irrigation facilities in a great number of areas still fall far short of the needs of the development of production. Experience in fighting drought and waterlogging in the past 2 years shows that the ability of certain areas to combat natural disasters is still very poor. Meanwhile, with the rapid development of agricultural production and especially industrial crops in the past several years, new demands have been imposed on improving irrigation facilities. Strengthening the building of farmland irrigation works and other capital construction projects in the agricultural field has a bearing on agricultural development as a whole. Persistent efforts must be exerted for a long time to come. The least neglect must not be allowed.

During the period of the readjustment of the national economy, water conservation work should focus on strengthening management and linking up projects. In building farmland irrigation works, we must first do a good job of maintaining existing projects, linking up scattered projects to form a complete network, and insuring safe operations and achieving still greater economic results from existing projects. Various areas should bear different local conditions in mind, distinguish between important and unimportant or urgent and not so urgent projects, arrange for the start of the most suitable projects selected, and strive for a small capital investment, labor savings and quick results. Thus, more projects can be put into operation. In the past, some areas blindly sought building more new projects and failed to pay attention to the proper management and use of existing projects. Many farmland irrigation projects thus could not be fully used in time. Due to confusion about who was in charge and due to poor management, some irrigation facilities even suffered damage. All areas marked by these phenomena must seriously make an investigation and take realistic and effective measures for the proper management and use of existing projects.

In the past, we chiefly relied upon collective units in building farmland irrigation works. In the future, we must continue to chiefly rely upon collective units in doing so. For communes and brigades to take up irrigation projects is a way of "accumulating labor," or making the most of labor. We must continue to adhere to the guideline that calls for communes' and brigades' self-reliance as the main factor and state support as the secondary one. We must guide peasants to rationally use labor invested and do a good job of this fundamental construction effort in the agricultural field.

So long as we really act according to our capability, pay attention to actual results, share burdens rationally, adhere to the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values, and do away with "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources," we can give full play to peasants' enthusiasm for taking proper care of the building of irrigation facilities. While properly introducing the production responsibility system, various areas must establish and perfect the responsibility system for the building and management of irrigation works. No matter what form of agricultural production responsibility system followed, brigades and production teams should have unified plans and arrangements for the building of irrigation projects, strengthen organization and leadership, and rationally solve such problems as the contribution of work, the amount of money invested, and so forth. Collective units and peasant households must consult more with each other and refrain from freely embarking on "a colossal project" and "a mass campaign." Those projects that can generally be tackled separately should not be handled in a concentrated way. Those projects that can be taken care of by brigades on their own must not be taken up by communes in a concentrated way. Several years ago, some areas overcommitted themselves and bit off more than they could chew, overtaxing the resources of communes and brigades. Some resorted to egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. This impaired the interests of the masses. The peasants complained about it. This falls into the category of our having made mistakes in work and is chiefly a result of the influence of "leftist" thinking. It cannot be considered a case of having taken a wrong approach toward irrigation facilities. We must seriously learn from past experiences and lessons and avoid repetition of previous mistakes. Still less can we sit by and do nothing. Now, various areas have worked out many effective measures such as the following: raising funds based on areas that benefit, in regard to the rational allocation of burdens; the agreement system, the contract system and commitment to a piece of work, in regard to the performance of work; and various forms of the production responsibility system regarding management. These must be seriously summed up and introduced with local features in mind.

At present, there are many favorable conditions for the building of irrigation facilities. With the collective economy of communes and brigades thriving and commune members increasingly well off, the peasants' enthusiasm in their demand for improving production conditions has run very high. There is a relatively great surplus of rural labor. The ability to invest money and labor has been greatly increased. Positive and negative experiences in building irrigation works have also been summed up. Cadres' work style has shown an improvement. The leadership at all levels must fully recognize and take advantage of these favorable conditions, bear reality in mind, gear measures to local conditions and strengthen leadership. So long as they do so, the job of building irrigation works can surely be handled in a more down-to-earth and efficient manner.

#### EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

HK150832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Important Role of the Consumer Goods Industry"]

[Text] At present, there has been a great change in the dislocation of the national economy. This has mainly been shown in the increase in consumer goods production. Take light and textile industries for example. Their total output value increased by 9.6 percent in 1979 over 1978, by 18.4 percent in 1980 over 1979 and was expected to increase by 12 percent in 1981 over 1980. For 3 years, consumer goods production developed quite quickly. Nevertheless, the rise in the supply of consumer goods has still fallen far behind the rise in the purchasing power of the people. In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth 10 principles on the economic construction of our country and emphasized that we should attach importance to developing consumer goods industry. If we implement these 10 principles, our economy will develop healthily.

Laying stress on development of consumer goods production is by no means a temporary measure, but is a measure that will be carried out for a long time to come.

We should never waver in our implementation of the policy of attaching importance to developing consumer goods production because heavy industry, especially the machine tool industry, has temporarily dropped owing to the readjustment of the service direction of heavy industry and thus put the development of heavy industry and that of light industry in opposite positions. In 1962, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out at that time we were faced with the problem of how to consolidate and develop the achievements in our revolution and that the key to solving this problem lay in arranging well the lives of the 600 million people and really seeking benefits for them. Now we are faced with the same problem: namely, to consolidate and develop the achievements in the readjustment and reform since the party's third plenary session. The key to solving this problem lies in developing consumer goods production to meet the demand that arises in the livelihood of the people and in economic construction. Comrade Zhou Enlai once said the following profoundly significant words: We can write an antithetical couplet, the first line of which is paying attention to foods, clothing and daily-use articles and the second line is developing agriculture and light and heavy industries. The title of the couplet he added should be comprehensive balance. How profound these words are!

In order to vigorously develop consumer goods production, we should pay attention to meeting the need of developing consumer goods production with regard to supply of energy and materials, allocation of loans, investment and scientific and technical forces, selection of research tasks, and introduction of foreign technology and equipment. All localities and all the relevant departments should implement this important guiding ideology fully in their work.

The consumer goods industry consists of quite a few sections and produces a complicated variety of products; therefore, we should pay attention to the key sections. Once the key sections have been chosen both the leading groups at various levels and the broad ranks of staff and workers have a clear target to strive for. Take light industry for example. What are the key sections we should pay attention to? One key section is the production of those goods for which there is an urgent demand in the market and of which there is the possibility to increase the production, such as candies, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, soft drinks, children's goods, minority nationality goods, bicycles, sewing machines, watches, daily-use chemical goods, furniture, and leather and plastic goods. Another key section is that which produces goods that are the means of production as well as the means of consumption, such as paper, construction materials, plastic sheets used in agriculture and special types of lamps. This section should be developed quickly in line with the relevant areas of the national economy. A third key section is that of the production of goods that have good prospects for export, such as handicraft goods, clothing and canned foods. If we pay attention to these key sections, we will be able to meet the demand that arises in the people's livelihood, promote the prosperity of the urban and rural market, increase the state's revenue, expand export, and at the same time we will be able to stabilize prices, create more job opportunities and promote the development of industry and agriculture. However, we should not neglect the production of hundreds and thousands of small commodities, because of paying attention to the key products. Though small, the small commodities are much needed by millions of people.

In vigorously developing consumer goods production, we should pay attention to raising the quality of the products, increasing their varieties and producing goods that meet the demand of the market. For this, we should make a deep-going investigation of the market in both the urban and the rural areas and we should pay particular attention to producing the consumer goods that conform to the rural customs and that are fine in quality, cheap in price and durable in use.

In developing the consumer goods industry, we should focus on tapping the potential of enterprises and avoid repetitive construction and anarchic development. In tapping potential, we should "make efforts in six respects:" namely, 1) make efforts to raise the proportion of the equipment being utilized; 2) make efforts to conserve materials and fuels and lower the consumption of energy so as to lower the costs in producing materials and utilizing energy under the prerequisite of guaranteeing quality products;

3) make efforts to raise the workers' skill and operational proficiency and to raise economic effect; 4) make efforts to raise the technical level of the production and the quality of the products and to carry out technical reform and technical renovation so as to bring continuous qualitative change in the technology of production; 5) make efforts to improve the organization of production and of labor in order to raise labor productivity; and 6) make efforts to improve the management of enterprises, strengthen economic accounting, raise work efficiency and try to achieve good economic effect.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

HK141129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Responsibility System for the Diversified Economy"]

[Text] Gradually perfecting the production responsibility system and further developing the diversified economy are two important tasks in striving to achieve a bumper first harvest this year. At present, the various forms of field cultivation responsibility system are being improved and stabilized. Nevertheless, further improving the managerial and distributional forms of the diversified economy and solidly combining responsibility, rights and interests well is imperative in mobilizing the peasants' initiative in achieving all-round development of production. It was basically through making money by engaging in the diversified economy and promoting the development of the diversified economy by establishing the system of assigning specialized responsibility and linking remuneration with output that despite serious drought, last year, the peasants in Yantai prefecture increased their distributed income.

During the last few years, along with the implementation of rural economic policies and the development of agricultural production forces, the internal structure in agriculture and the composition of the rural labor force began to undergo a new change: the number of the various specialized undertakings has become more and more elaborate, more and more production sources have been directly opened up by the production teams, and a great part of the labor force has been shifted from field cultivation of the diversified economy. In Yantai Prefecture, the income from the diversified economy accounts for 58 percent of total agricultural income. Under these circumstances, if we continue to employ the former "package" forms of management and distribution and continue to mix together all the undertakings including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and industry and make everybody eat "out of the same pot" we will inevitably harm the initiative of the people who engage in these undertakings. We must replace the old managerial method of the brigade or production team being responsible for everything with the specialized managerial method of assigning different undertakings to different specialized teams, groups or households by establishing the system of assigning specialized responsibility and linking remuneration with output under unified leadership, planning and distribution. Only thus will be able to promote the specialization of the management of the diversified economy, to reasonably exploit the advantages of our natural resources, to give play to and improve peasants' technical skill, to raise production efficiency and achieve better economic effect.

First specializing and then establishing responsibility systems in the diversified economy is an important principle and measure for developing well the system of assigning specialized responsibility to each laborer and linking remuneration with output. First, we should make a rational division of labor. Regardless of whether they are existing or newly developed diversified economy undertakings, we should make an investigation to clearly determine the details of their resources, the capacity of their equipment, the level of their technology and the market for the products and then make feasible plans.

Then we should arrange the division of labor and organize various specialized teams, groups and individuals and assign them respective responsibilities in accordance with the characteristics and managerial requirements of production in the various specialized fields and in accordance with the skill and strong points of the labor force. Thus we will assign everyone to a proper post and make the best use of manpower.

The key to the implementation of the system of assigning specialized responsibility lies in whether we link remuneration with output in a reasonable way. Beside leaving leeway in fixing quotas, we should, in the light of local conditions, give full consideration to the disparity between the income of those engaged in the diversified economy and that of those engaged in agricultural production. We should do our best to take every factor into consideration, strike an overall balance and restrict the disparity as well as acknowledge it. We should reasonably fix the production quotas for various enterprises in order to give rational bonuses to those who overfulfill their quotas. In specialized teams and groups, we should use a management system of quotas, assigning responsibility to each laborer so as to ensure that those who do more work will get more remuneration. At the same time, we should, by taking every factor into consideration, work out a work-point standard to ensure that laborers with the same degree of skill in various specialized lines get the same remuneration by doing the same amount of work. Thus we will strike a rough balance in the field of unified distribution.

The problem of how to assign specialized responsibility and link remuneration with output in diversified economy undertakings is very complicated and it involves many aspects. Therefore, in solving it we should persist in continuously practicing and exploring in accordance with the principle of distribution according to labor so as to be able to draw on new experiences. We should proceed from the respective realities and solve the problem in the light of the different condition of the various localities and production teams. The communes and production teams can learn from each other and draw on each other's experience, but they should not mechanically copy each other's system. The leading groups at all levels should go deep to make investigations, listen to the opinions of the masses and respect their practices in order to gradually improve and perfect the responsibility system geared to the diversified economy.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON IMPROVING PIG RAISING

HK130938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Raise and Sell More Pigs"]

[Text] In order to effect a greater increase in agricultural production in 1982, we should do a lot of work, and pig raising is one important aspect of our work. We should pay close attention to this matter and achieve success as quickly as possible by regarding it as a major issue.

We have always attached great importance to pig raising. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, animal husbandry in general and pig raising in particular have attained new developments and have played an important role in ensuring increased agricultural production and improving the people's livelihood. Some time ago, a few localities slackened their efforts on further developing pig raising and did not foresee or study certain new conditions and new problems brought about by pig raising under new conditions, with the result that in recent months there has been a tendency of the number of live pigs being reduced in certain key production places and the number of sows and boars have also decreased to a certain extent. The continued development of this situation will adversely affect the people's livelihood, market prices and even agricultural production. We must adopt strong measures and bring about renewed production. We must adopt strong measures and bring about a change in the situation as soon as possible. So long as we conscientiously pay attention to this work, it is entirely possible for us to strive for a new situation in the production of live pigs.

Practice over many years proves that, with respect to animal products such as live pigs that have an important bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, it is imperative to practice the policy of relying mainly on the planned economy while making market regulation subsidiary, and uphold the policy of assigning quotas for the raising and purchasing of pigs. Under no circumstances should we let it depart from the path of state planning. Only in this way will it be possible to ensure stable production of live pigs and a planned supply. It is necessary to educate rural cadres and commune members to promote the lofty spirit of loving the state and socialism, to raise and sell more pigs and regard the fulfillment of the tasks for selling live pigs as their bounden and glorious duty to the state. At the same time it is necessary to continue to implement the price policy and the policy of encouragement and reward in developing pig raising. The commercial departments should purchase pigs according to contracts and they are not allowed to downgrade pigs for the purpose of forcing prices down. They should ensure the supply of feed so that the peasants can earn greater profits and have the material basis for raising more pigs. It is necessary to expand selling markets in both the cities and the countryside and prevent the recurrence of the phenomena that peasants have difficulties in selling pigs when there is an abundant supply of them. On the condition that state purchase quotas have been fulfilled and market management is observed, pig-raising households should be allowed to sell their pigs on their own but they are strictly prohibited from driving up the price of pigs. With respect to a small number of people who engage in speculation and profiteering and disrupt market prices, it is necessary to seriously deal with them according to law.

In order to develop pig raising, it is also necessary to conscientiously solve current practical problems in the production of live pigs by adopting strong measures. The assigning of purchase quotas, feed, disease prevention tasks and other work must be arranged in accordance with overall planning. At present, special attention must be paid to the weak link of raising sows and boars and breeding piglets. It is necessary to adopt various preferential measures to encourage, reward and support the households or professional households that raise sows and boars; both the communes and production brigades should put the stress on running collective sow-raising farms and make a success of the practice by which the production brigades breed piglets and the households raise them; in developing pig raising, the state farms and animal farms should also put the stress on raising sows and boars. It is necessary to step up work in breeding stations, develop in a planned way pigs of good breeds and produce lean meat, strive to raise the survival rate of piglets and further develop scientific pig raising by making a success of breeding piglets as a point of departure. It is necessary to exploit the resources of piglets and ensure that the peasants have low-priced piglets of fine breed to raise.

In our country, pigs raised by individual peasant households account for over 90 percent of the total number of pigs raised and, with the reduction of collective pig farms in the past 2 years, the proportion of pigs raised by individual peasant households has become even greater. According to the present pig-raising levels and conditions and taking the economic effect of pig raising into consideration, it is essential to put the stress on developing households which raise pigs. When the mass of peasant households are enthusiastic about raising pigs, both the communes and brigades must vigorously support them from every aspect, help them to solve various problems, such as the collection of manure in return for the supply of feed, allocation of land for growing fodder and the supply of piglets. They should not relax their leadership or wash their hands of the business. All localities, communes and brigades that have relaxed their leadership should strengthen it as speedily as possible. It is necessary for them to shoulder the responsibility of their own accord and continue to uphold the policy of simultaneous development of both the collective and individual raising. It is necessary not only to make a success of the responsibility system in the management of collective pig farms in order to consolidate and develop them, but also to play the part of giving strong guidance and promotion in developing pig raising by individual peasant households.

It should be fully understood that the development of pig raising by individual peasant households not only concerns the commune members personally but is a major issue closely related with the further development of commune- and brigade-run agricultural production and the consolidation on socialist collective economy. It is favorable to the rational readjustment of agricultural internal structure, ecological balance and thus the further development of grain production and diversified economy for us to have more pigs, more manure and more money. This is completely undoubtable. Therefore, both the communes and brigades should consider problems from the long-term interests of agricultural development, shoulder the task of developing pig raising and conscientiously make a better success of it.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ECONOMICAL WATER USE

HKI60346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Economize in the Use of Water by Industries in Cities"]

[Text] Man cannot go without water for a single day. There is no life without water. Water is the lifeblood of agriculture and industry. Economic use of water by industry is the key to saving water in cities. This is a guideline that should always be followed.

Since liberation, great progress has been made in supplying water to our cities. The national water supply capacity at present is 20 times that in 1949. But with the growth in urban population and industrial development, the water supply capacity still falls short of needs. In many cities, the problem of inadequate water resources or strained water supplies exists to different degrees, affecting economic development and the people's livelihood. Some cities are forced to limit the supply of water to specified times, thus interrupting factory production and causing a drop in production. Heavy losses have resulted. Regardless of whether we bear long-term or immediate interests in mind, we cannot put off practicing economy in the use of water by industry. This problem must be given immediate attention.

To solve the problem of urban use of water, we must not only find more sources but also practice economy. Water used in the industrial sector generally accounts for over 50 percent of urban water consumption. We must pay close attention to economizing on water use in the industrial sector. This is a most realistic and most effective way to save water. Compared with industrially developed countries, our technology is backward. The consumption of water per product unit is high and the recycling rate is low. There is great potential for saving water. In the past 2 years or more, Dalian and Shanghai have paid attention to economizing on the use of water by industry. Two years ago, the water recycling rates of these two cities reached 75 percent and 59 percent respectively. Total industrial output value rose 8 percent and 6 percent respectively, but industrial consumption of water dropped by 10 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. Whether in the north or the south, cities can do much to economize on industrial water consumption.

Some comrades regard economizing on industrial water consumption as "an expedient." They think that this matter calls for attention only in water-deficient areas or during times of water shortage. Some even treat water as something having little or no value and think nothing of using a little more water than needed. Still others think that it is a waste of money and effort to get involved in saving water or that this effort is "not worth our while." All these views are wrong. According to an estimate, an increase of 1 ton of tapwater requires an investment of 150 yuan and the consumption of 0.35 kWh of electricity, in addition to the building of appropriate sewage treatment facilities involving an investment of around 300 yuan. On the other hand, facilities built for recovering 1 ton of water generally call for an investment of only 30 yuan and electricity consumption of 0.1 kWh, while we can reduce both sewage disposal requirements and the causes of pollution. Therefore, the significance of economizing on industrial water consumption is no less than that of saving energy.

We must strengthen control over the use of water and make plans for water consumption. All cities and industrial and mining areas must make unified arrangements for water used in production and everyday life and include industrial and mining enterprises, service trades, offices, organs and other large consumers of water in the plans, setting quarterly or monthly quotas for water consumption and seriously examining and reviewing them. Dalian, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities have taken measures for using water in a planned manner, penalizing excess consumption of water beyond a quota and rewarding economical consumers. This has effectively stimulated various consumer units to strengthen control over water and implement measures for the economical use of water. In economizing on water consumption, we should also set quotas for the amount of water required for producing certain products and for operating equipment. We must strengthen such fundamental work as the management of measuring water volume, in order to provide a scientific basis for setting water consumption plans and targets, studying ways of saving water and preventing the wasting of water.

We must firmly carry out measures for economical use of water and especially pay attention to large consumers in the industrial sector which require a monthly volume of up to 10,000 tons. All industrial and mining enterprises and departments in charge must draw up plans for saving water, energetically reform technology and equipment and lower the consumption of water per product unit. They must, in a planned manner, properly carry out such water-saving measures as the cyclical use of water for cooling purposes, the retrieval of waste water, the use of water for more than one purpose and so forth, and raise the rate of water reuse. Water for cooling purposes generally accounts for over 50 percent of industrial water consumption. It is relatively easy to reuse such water. By properly reusing water for cooling purposes, we can save water in a big way and raise the rate of reuse.

Economizing on industrial water consumption in cities involves many scientific and technical problems. We must strengthen scientific and research work on the economical use of water. We should give full play to the role of engineers and technical personnel in such fields as improving technology and equipment, lowering the per unit consumption of water, making comprehensive use of treated waste water, raising the reuse rate, studying the manufacture of sanitary equipment that allows the saving of water, and so forth. We should energetically popularize and use the results we have already achieved in scientific research.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WASTE

HK180620 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 82 P 4

[Commentator's article: "Such Waste Cannot Be Allowed"]

[Text] At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, some deputies urged departments concerned to take effective measures to struggle against various kinds of waste. Some members of the CPPCC also criticized waste in production, construction and in the sphere of goods circulation. Their criticism strikes home at an important problem and merits the attention of leaders at all levels, particularly responsible comrades of economic departments.

At present, enormous and horrifying waste has occurred here and there. Examples can be found everywhere. The following are instances cited by several newspapers: recently the Shanghai Food Company transported 7 railroad cars of apples from Liaoning, packed in about 9,000 boxes. When they were unloaded at the Dongzhan railway station in Shanghai, they were thrown down one box after another from the railroad cars, a height of 3 meters from the ground. According to incomplete statistics, the damage rate exceeded 10 percent. Comrades working in the fruit company said that due to the harsh method of unloading, a great number of apples were damaged. Last September alone, the loss of fruit amounted to 140,000 yuan.

During the first half of last year, the Zibo vehicle manufacturing plant in Shandong produced 400 "130-type" trucks. But 77 new trucks were not sold and were parked outdoors. The plant leadership proposed ideas to deal with this problem.

However, over the past year or so, the department concerned declined to handle the matter giving all sorts of excuses and nobody wanted to make a decision. As a result, those new vehicles got rusty, the paint on them peeled off and some of their parts were severely damaged. The plant lost 300,000 yuan because of the damage to those 77 trucks and their parts.

In recent years, Beizhan railway station in Changsha received and kept more than 90 pieces of "unclaimed goods," including medicinal materials, soap, cotton cloth, high pressure flasks, air compressors, agricultural machine parts and so forth. They have been waiting for consignees to pick them up for a long time. Some of these goods have already been severely damaged.

The above-mentioned examples are far from being the most glaring ones. Here, we do not intend to mention the problem of keeping products too long in stock because of their unmarketability or the problem of some products having to be sold at a lower price because of their low quality. The waste caused in this respect is even more striking. Ours is an economically backward country. How can we stand such enormous waste?

Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: "It should be made clear to all government workers that corruption and waste are very great crimes." Some comrades admit that corruption is a crime. However, they do not regard waste as a crime because the people concerned do not actually take state property. Such an idea is wrong. Should we not regard the act of wasting goods needed in the construction of the state and in people's lives and wasting the sweat and toil of the laboring people as a crime? Waste which harms the interests of the state and people is even worse than corruption. According to our criminal law, any state functionary who causes great harm to public or the interests of the state or the people due to dereliction of duty will be held criminally accountable. The idea of regarding "waste as nothing serious" and as something pardonable is an important cause of the present enormous waste. In order to stop waste, we should, first of all, solve our ideological problems.

When the subject of putting an end to waste is raised, some people always stress objective causes and conditions, such as insufficient factory buildings and warehouses, backward facilities for storing commodities and so forth. However, a great amount of waste is now caused by bureaucracy on the part of the leadership, a lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of staff members and the defects in the system and in the implementation of rules and regulations. Some examples cited above have proved this.

One thing worth mentioning is that at present some comrades are indifferent to waste and regard it as nothing at all. They even turn a blind eye to this waste. They do not want to criticize (much less will they make self-criticism). They refuse to make investigations or severely punish those who are responsible for the incidents of enormous waste. Some foreigners hate to see such waste and feel surprised. A foreign reporter wrote an article, saying: In China "manpower and material resources are not fully used," "the causes of waste are deeply rooted." He regarded the United States and Japan as "great nations which cause waste in the realm of consumption" and China as "a great nation which causes waste in the field of production." What he said is unpleasant to the ear and sarcastic, but provides much food for deep thought. Comrades of the whole party, leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of staff members and workers in the fields of industry, communications, finance and trade should bring credit to our country. They should enhance vigor and resolutely struggle against waste. They should, first of all, put an end to waste as a result of bureaucracy and a lack of a sense of responsibility in work. Otherwise, how can we enhance our economic effect and blaze a new path of economic development?

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES REGULATIONS FOR LAWYERS

HK180950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Put Into Practice the 'Provisional Regulations Concerning Lawyers'"]

[Text] The "provisional regulations concerning lawyers of the People's Republic of China" promulgated by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on August 1980 (see RENMIN RIBAO 28 August 1980, p 5) has formally come into force as of 1 January 1982. This will give a new impetus to the practice of the lawyer system in China.

The lawyer system is an important part of our socialist legal system. After more than 2 years of restoration and building, a contingent of lawyers has developed out of nothing. China now has more than 5,500 lawyers, and the legal profession is beginning to develop. The lawyers in all parts of the country are devoted to their work. They have done a great deal of useful work and they are welcomed by the masses.

However, there are also many people who do not understand the lawyer system. They think that lawyers specialize in pleading cases for the accused. They even regard the lawyers of our country as the legal "professionals" of capitalist countries and look upon them in a different light. We must carry out unceasing propaganda to dispel this kind of misunderstanding so that people will correctly understand the role of lawyers, show concern for them and support them in their work.

The "provisional regulations concerning lawyers" stipulates that the lawyers of our country are legal practitioners of the state. This stipulates that their character and social position are different from those of the lawyers of capitalist countries and states clearly the seriousness of their responsibility. They are actually an important force for upholding the legal system of the state in the domains of politics, economy and society. The masses have reason to call our lawyers "defenders of the law." For example, by means of the interaction between both sides in the trial, a lawyer pleading a case in court plays a promotional role in the correct determination of the case and the appropriate application of the law, assists the court to correctly handle the case and safeguards the legitimate rights of the accused and ensures accurate punishment for the crime. This in fact is the correct practice of upholding the law. According to the stipulations of "provisional regulations concerning lawyers," apart from engaging in criminal litigation, the legal profession has another four vital functions. By means of these functions, lawyers are able to extensively serve society. For example, they can act as agents in litigious or nonlitigious civil and economic disputes and also act as legal advisers to enterprises and units. This will contribute to safeguarding the interests of the state and the collectives as well as the legitimate interests of the citizens. This will contribute to carrying out work according to law, upholding social and economic order and promoting the development of economic construction. Facts in many places have proved that because lawyers have legal knowledge, people have faith in them. In their professional capacity they can clear up points of law in the minds of the people in a manner acceptable to the parties concerned. Therefore, they are able to advise against unjustified litigation, bring about reconciliation and play the role of putting an end to litigation and disputes and preventing contradictions from intensifying.

To implement the "provisional regulations concerning lawyers," we must continue to expand the contingent of lawyers. The number of lawyers we have at present can hardly satisfy the existing demand. Because of the abolition of law schools and faculties by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," very few of our present personnel are law school graduates. For a considerable period to come, we not only must rely on selecting specialized legal personnel but also must choose some political and law cadres as well as other suitable personnel with practical experience to carry out our legal work. We must draw on qualified personnel from other departments to serve concurrently as lawyers in order to supplement our forces. Based on the standard stipulated by the "provisional regulations concerning lawyers" and by means of strict exams, we should approve those who qualify to become lawyers. As for those who are unable to qualify for the time being, we should arrange for them to receive practical training in law offices. We must strengthen specialized rotational training and keep on improving the vocational level of lawyers. Apart from the running of training classes for lawyers by the central authorities and various localities and the training of qualified lawyers in general by law schools, we must also pay attention to the training of qualified lawyers capable of dealing with cases involving foreign economic disputes to keep abreast of China's economic construction needs.

There is a great future for the development of the legal profession in China. Under the leadership of the party, lawyers should rise with force and spirit, conscientiously implement the "provisional regulations concerning lawyers," adhere to the socialist orientation, make a success of their work and resolutely struggle to safeguard the socialist legal system and the four modernizations.

CONFERENCE CONVENED TO PREPARE FOR 1 JUL CENSUS

OW121230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Officials, population specialists and statisticians from across the country gathered here today to discuss the way and methods of conducting the third nationwide census of the People's Republic of China. The first census was conducted in 1953 and the second in July 1964.

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua this morning told the meeting attended by 280 people including vice-governors and vice-mayors of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities that the census, which will be taken according to the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council, it will attempt to ascertain the figure of China's population, population distribution and the social economic structure to provide reliable data for planning and administration in the country's construction, material and cultural life and population control.

Census of such a scale, she said, has not only roused the attention of the whole nation, but also won the support of U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

Li Chengrui, director of the census office under the State Council, said nationals of China and those residing in the republic will be surveyed. This excludes foreigners living in China, but includes Chinese who work or study outside China. The population of Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu will be counted according to data issued by the Taiwan authorities.

The census will be carried out by having all the residents register, Li Chengrui said. Each one must register in only one place of residence. The official time of the census will be zero hour, July 1.

He said the third census would ascertain 19 demographic factors, 10 more than the last census. The added factors are all related to economics, including trades and occupations of the employed and status of those not in the labour force. According to the census director, this is the first all-round employment survey of China's work force, which is significant for rational exploitation of manpower in the future. New factors to be surveyed also include the total number of births in 1981 and the survival rate, he said.

For the first time in China, the census will use computers to handle the large amount of data. The 29 computers to be used in the survey are provided through the joint efforts of China and the United Nations.

Li said figures on the number of households and people will be announced three months after the census, while other breakdowns will be given successively after being processed by computers.

He said preparatory work for the first stage of the census has been finished. Experimental censuses were carried out in 1980 and 1981, with over 3 million resident in 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions being surveyed. These preliminary censuses helped to train statisticians for the census, he said.

Director Li also said population specialists at home and from the United Nations were solicited in working out the methods for conducting the census.

Closes 17 Jan

OW180955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The working conference on the third nationwide census called by the State Council came to a close today. The conference urged all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to carry out the census at the prefecture and county levels on a trial basis, by stages and in groups, so as to establish a more concrete foundation for the nationwide census.

The forthcoming census in our country is unprecedented in both Chinese history and the history of the world. Overall arrangements have been made by the conference in order to fulfill this glorious but arduous task. The work concerning the nationwide census has begun to enter a stage of busy and hectic preparations.

The conference pointed out that full publicity on the census should be started right away and that June should be the month for making propaganda for the census. The conference also pointed out that the census concerns every individual of every nationality. Whether or not the nationwide census can be carried out satisfactorily depends on whether or not the broad masses of people enthusiastically give it their support and cooperation and provide the necessary information in a down-to-earth way. Therefore, the great significance of the census and the related regulations must be stressed to every household and every individual.

Several million personnel will be trained to carry out the forthcoming nationwide census. They will serve not only as the backbone elements for the census but also as a mighty army for making propaganda. The conference pointed out that doing a good job in selecting and training personnel for the census is of great importance to ensure the quality of the census.

The large amounts of data will be handled by electronic computers so that the outcome of the census will be highly scientific, precise and correct. Only by relying on the unified leadership of the party committees and people's governments at various levels can all the departments concerned be organized and can the broad masses of people be mobilized to do an even better job without delay. The conference urged the party committees and people's governments at all levels to immediately establish and perfect the leading organs and general offices for the census and to select capable cadres to handle this task.

It was emphatically pointed out at the conference that since registration for the census is the most important and fundamental task of the census as a whole, all preparatory work must first serve the need of providing correct data in census registration. The conference demanded that, while paying due attention to production, the people's governments at various levels must consider the census as their central task for a period of 15-20 days before and after the deadline for census registration. After the census registration is completed, the necessary personnel must be organized to do a good job in spot-checking the quality of the work.

All participants discussed Vice Premier Chen Muhua's speech at the opening ceremony; an explanatory report on "(draft) measures for the third nationwide census" delivered by Li Chengrui, deputy head of the leading group for the census under the State Council; and views concerning the arrangements for the census. Speeches on questions concerning the propaganda work for the census and the registration of permanent residents were made at the conference respectively by Liao Jingdan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Lu Jianguang, vice minister of public security. A summing-up report was made by Zheng Siyuan, deputy head of the leading group for the census under the State Council.

Attending the conference were members of the leading group for the census under the State Council, heads of leading groups and offices for the census from the people's governments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and representatives of all departments (commissions) concerned under the State Council, of all general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and of all mass organizations.

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JIANGXI OVERFULFILLS 1981 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN

OW100640 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] According to the reporting group of the provincial statistics bureau, our province successfully fulfilled the industrial and communications production plans for 1981. This was achieved thanks to the marked increase in production beginning in September when workers on the industry and communications front invigorated themselves and worked in concerted efforts and in a down-to-earth manner in the course of implementing the policy of readjustment of the national economy. The total industrial output value topped the 1981 plan by 1.4 percent and the 1980 record by 4.7 percent. Registering remarkably higher increases were the provincial light and chemical industries bureau, Jiujiang and Nanchang municipalities and Fuzhou and Yichuan Prefectures.

Of the 74 major industrial products for which the provincial planning committee had assigned output quotas, output of 54 reached or surpassed the quota requirements.

Implementing the principle of six priorities, the light and textile industries concentrated on expanding the production of a multitude of colorfast daily necessity commodities, earning a marked increase in output. The industrial output value of the textile industry was an all-time high. Output of 23 of 39 major light industrial products also increased: wristwatches -- 39.2 percent; bicycles -- 300 percent; sewing machines -- 330 percent; television sets -- 360 percent; radios -- 37.4 percent; cameras -- 240 percent; and electric fans -- 32.6 percent. The output of Jingdezhen chinaware also increased when more high-quality and whole-set products were manufactured for export. The output of garlic bulbs increased from 10,000 dun to 16,000 dun. The output of beer broke the 0.5-dun mark in 1981 while that of matches and soap has increased year after year.

In 1981, the structure of industry in our province further improved. The ratio of the light industrial output value to the total industrial output value increased from 47.8 percent in 1980 to 52 percent in 1981.

Coal production also increased as coal mines balanced the efforts to excavate coal and tunnel coal mines and tapped the potential of old enterprises. The output of crude coal was 14.94 million dun, surpassing the planned target by 440,000 dun. The power industry steadily developed. Hydropower stations generated 220 million kWh more than in the previous year, an increase of 14.8 percent while total provincial power generation increased 4.3 percent. Stopping production of products that were in excessive supply and increasing production of those in short supply, the metallurgical industry produced less but made more profits than in the previous year, making 34.8 percent more profits and turning 27.7 percent more profits over to the state.

While paying great attention to producing military products, our province's defense industry also made an effort to expand production of civilian goods, thus bringing enterprises considerable economic gains. In 1980, they lost 9.31 million yuan but made 2.8 million yuan in 1981.

In 1981, various types of economic responsibility systems were implemented in 80 percent of the province's industrial and communications enterprises. This stimulated the workers' initiative and positively helped changing the situation of everybody sharing food from the same big pot, improving enterprise management, promoting production and increasing economic results.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES SHANGHAI PORT EXPANSION PLANS

HK141212 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 62, 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping Says, No Matter How Poor China Is, It Must Spend Money on Building Railroads and Ports"]

[Text] Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said: "No matter how poor our country is, we must spend money on building railroads and ports." This was quoted by Peng Deqing, minister of communications, at the annual meeting of the Chinese Navigation Society held in Hangzhou last month when talking about the insufficient number of berths in China's ports.

At this meeting Peng Deqing revealed that the building of ports will be stepped up in the coming decade and the number of deepwater berths will be double the present number in 1990. Now several ports in China are being built or extended, and new berths are being built in Qinhuangdao, Tianjin's new port, Zhanjiang, Xiamen and other cities in order to enlarge their capacity for loading and unloading and to meet the needs of the development of the national economy and foreign trade.

What is Shanghai going to do? At the forum held recently by the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC on the development of Shanghai harbor, the Shanghai port office pointed out: Shanghai harbor is now faced with the danger of being jammed. In order to avoid such a negative situation, it is necessary to build new berths and enlarge its traffic capacity. This is closely related to the development of the national economy and foreign trade as well as to the whole strategy for Shanghai's own development. It is time to make decisions now!

It was reported that in the first half of this year, due to the serious lack of berths, the average number of ships waiting for berths each day increased 111 percent over the corresponding period last year, and an average of two out of every three ships engaged in foreign trade had to wait for berths.

According to calculations by the Shanghai port office, following the development of our national economy, the handling capacity of Shanghai harbor should exceed 100 million tons in 1985. If the berth problem is not solved as soon as possible, the urgent problem of delayed berthing and delays in loading and unloading of cargos cannot be solved. Moreover, Shanghai harbor will become a "bottleneck harbor" in the future, which will restrict the development of the national economy and foreign trade.

In view of the above fact, Shanghai port office drew up a two-step development plan for fundamental changes in Shanghai harbor.

The first step will be to build 20 new berths on the unused area along the shore of the Huangpu River. When they are completed, it is estimated that the traffic capacity of the harbor will be increased by 11.5 million tons, and the present negative situation, in which berthing and loading and unloading of cargos are seriously affected, will begin to change. This plan has yet to be supported and receive the cooperation of various relevant departments. Some vegetable fields which can be used to build deep-water berths are expected to be used for this purpose, and some piers for small boats are expected to be moved to a shallow water area. In order to ensure that the traffic capacity can be successively increased within 2 or 3 years, it is necessary to begin the project right away. Unfortunately, owing to various obstacles in the departments concerned, we are still unable to take this very important first step.

The second step involves opening up a new harbor area. This is a fundamental way to solve all the problems of Shanghai harbor. This year, various parties concerned, after making a series of investigations and study, have recommended over 10 places for the building of the new harbor. After making a comparative study we tend to favor selecting from among the following five places: Luojing, Qiyakou, Waigaoqiao, Jiangwan and Jinshanzui. An initial research report on the selection is expected to be worked out next year.

SHANGHAI OFFICIALS VIEW WAYS TO PROMOTE FINANCE

HK150903 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 62, 7 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Pan Dehong [3382 1795 3163]: "Economic, Financial Experts Put Forward Proposals"]

[Text] In the latter part of last month this paper invited experts from economic and financial circles to come and discuss the creation, accumulation and utilization of wealth. Those attending the conference believed that in view of the economic readjustment now being carried out and the continuing absence of any fundamental improvement in financial administration, the emphasis of these three issues of finance is very relevant to the question of accumulating the large amounts of capital needed for the four modernizations.

The accumulation and utilization of wealth must be based on the creation of wealth; the creation of wealth is connected with production. Without an increase in production the state's financial resources will invariably decrease making the accumulation and utilization of wealth not even worth talking about. One group of experts believes that the speed of the national economy's growth is determined to a certain extent by the initiative of the workers and staff. They advocate the issuance of treasury certificates and government bonds, the systematization of salary adjustments, and other policies and methods that will help to promote initiative among staff and workers. Government bonds given instead of salary increases could be redeemed once the economy has improved. The promotion of initiative and increase in production would make the redemption of such bonds a relatively easy matter. Professor Gui Shizuo of Fudan University has said that the development of the service and tourist industries is one way of creating wealth. Shanghai city and its outlying districts have a population of 11 million people and as there are 4,100 restaurants in the same area this means that on the average there is one restaurant for every 2,800 people. In America's New York City, on the other hand, there is one restaurant for every 500 people. This demonstrates the great potential of Shanghai's food industry. The situation is the same for tourism. Disneyland in America attracts 60,000 visitors a day and takes in \$18 million each day in revenue. Furthermore, as far as scenic spots and historical sites are concerned America simply does not compare with China. Therefore if we give the matter a little thought and work out what to do there should be no problem in creating wealth.

At present the amount of funds available from among the people is considerable and the banks should be able to play an important role in accumulating such funds. The deputy chairman of the municipal CPPCC financial study conference, Li Lixia, said that 50 percent of Japan's domestic funds come from savings and that while in Japan workers and staff put 25 percent of their wages into savings accounts whereas in China at present, only 9 percent of wages go into savings. If there is an increase of just 1 to 5 percent in the amount of money put into savings from the more than 100 billion yuan earned in salaries there will be a considerable increase in the total amount of savings. Some experts believe that there should be an increase in the different types of saving as well as a simplification of procedures. For example, there should be more savings prizes; housing deposits, which will both alleviate the housing shortage and attract large amounts of capital, should also be introduced. Wu Yue, the deputy manager of an insurance company believes that life insurance policies might provide another important way of accumulating funds. Moreover, such funds would be stable and secure.

Wealth must not only be created and accumulated; it must also be used correctly if it is to produce favorable economic results. Many experts all emphasize that we must use every means available to stop waste.

If wealth is to be used in a successful fashion a reorganization of the banking system is necessary. Yu Zhuangdong of the Academy of Social Science's world economics department pointed out that since credit has already become an important path through which funds are collected and dispersed, the function of banks needs to be strengthened. Banks such as the People's Bank, the Bank of China, Agricultural Bank and the Bank of Reconstruction are all strong in certain areas; without a central bank, however, the situation is like that of a group without a leader. The setting up of a central bank in the near future would assist efforts to balance credit, expenditure, commodities and foreign exchange and help with the implementation of a complete and comprehensive credit plan. As far as the relationship between a central bank and the Ministry of Finance is concerned, the central bank, according to the deputy head of Fudan University's world economics institute, Lin Shuzhong, should enjoy a large measure of independence. Because the People's Bank is responsible for issuing currency as well as being involved in other lines of business the bank's strength is widely dispersed and funds are not used in the most effective way. We should seriously consider establishing various specialist banks each of which can accumulate funds in a different way. Dong Aici of the Shanghai Academy of Social Science's world economics institute suggested the organization of a capital market. He suggested that such a capital market might operate outside public financial administration and be able to collect surplus local funds ordinarily beyond the control of the central administration. There are also those who advise caution, however, asking whether or not our country is equipped to handle the numerous stocks and bonds that would result from the formation of a capital market.

The conference was presided over by Professor Tang Xiongjun. Attending the meeting were Li Lixia, Chen Biaoru, Xia Puxiong, Yu Zhuangdong, Dong Aici, Gui Shizuo, Lin Shuzhong, Xu Xinli, Hu Yuyuan, Wu Yue, Zhao Zhengui, Zong Zhihu and others.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SPORTS CEREMONY

OW171127 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a ceremony today to award and commend 233 outstanding athletes, coaches and sports team leaders from Shanghai who set world records, won world titles or made other contributions to China's efforts in scaling the heights of world sports. Du Qian, director of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, read the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's decision. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Hu Lijiao, second secretary; Wang Daohan, mayor; and Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Zhang Chengzong, Zhao Zukang, Yang Kai and Du Qian, leaders of the municipal CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee, respectively awarded medals, citations and cash prizes to the meritorious personnel.

#### ZHEJIANG PLA CADRES FINISH CIVILIAN JOB TRAINING

OW160630 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] After receiving collective training on political and judicial affairs for 5 months, several thousand cadres of PLA units stationed in Zhejiang who were transferred to do civilian jobs will soon take up their new posts in the judicial and public security fields. Graduation ceremonies were held in 15 training centers this morning. Cadres participating in the training have broadened their knowledge in political and judicial affairs and studied hard China's line, principles and policies on political and judicial work while carrying out some practice in this regard. Through this collective training, they have raised their political awareness as well as their vocational and theoretical level. On the average they scored 99.7 in the judicial exams and 96.7 in the public security exams. Thus, they have a sound foundation for doing a good job in political and judicial affairs.

HUBEI REPORTS 1981 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT STATISTICS

HK140238 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] On the basis of 3 consecutive years of big increases, industrial and communications production in our province again chalked up a relatively great increase last year. Annual plans for total industrial output value and profits turned over to higher authorities were surpassed. Total output value reached 24.599 billion yuan, an increase of 9.8 percent compared with the preceding year. Profits turned over by enterprises to higher authorities, as projected in the budget, rose 12.2 percent compared with the preceding year. Of 14 prefectures and municipalities in the province, 13 showed increases, compared with 1980. Of them, 5 prefectures and municipalities, such as Xianning, Shashi, Shiyan, Xiangfan and Xiaogan, accounted for increases above 15 percent. Twenty-three counties, including Jiangling, Mianyang, Qianjiang, Hanyang and Hanchuan, whose annual output value exceeded 100 million yuan, registered an average increase of 16.7 percent, compared with 1980.

Last year, light industrial and textile industries in the province showed continuous big increases in their output and achieved an output value of 12.853 billion yuan, an increase of 20 percent compared with the preceding year. Of the total industrial output value, the percentage represented by light industrial and textile industries rose from 47.7 percent in the preceding year to 52.2 percent.

With an inadequate allocation of production work, heavy industries throughout the province have energetically reoriented their direction of service and have switched over to the production of light industrial and textile products and equipment for light industry. They have thus enlarged the scope of their production. In the first half of last year, not only has heavy industrial production climbed up but various enterprises increased the variety of products and paid attention to the quality of their products. Last year, 125 products manufactured in the province were cited by the province as good quality ones; 11 of them received the state's silver award.

Last year, despite an increase of 9.8 percent in total industrial output value, the consumption of electricity increased only 3.5 percent compared with the preceding year. The industrial consumption of coal even dropped by 25 percent.

Communications and transportation industries have energetically served workers and peasants. Provincial plans for passenger and cargo transportation last year were overfulfilled, chalking up increases of 11.8 percent and 5.5 percent respectively, compared with the preceding year.

## Commentary on 1982 Production

HK140318 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Actively Strive for Readjustment and Steady Progress, Wrest a New Victory in Industrial and Communications Production in 1982 Throughout the Province"]

[Summary] An increase of 9.8 percent in the province's industrial and communication production was achieved last year, as compared to the preceding year. "This is the result of the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts of the province seriously carrying out the policy on further readjusting the national economy, uniting to overcome difficulties and waging a joint struggle."

"To realize our province's target of struggle in industrial and communications production for the current year, we must from today on direct intensified and proper efforts toward the following four aspects:

"1. We must do a good job of reorganizing enterprises in a well-led and planned manner. For industrial and communications production in 1982, we must chiefly rely upon reorganizing enterprises, seeking quality, improving results and perfecting systems. We must fully reorganize enterprises to bring about new improvements in their levels of operation and management.

"2. We must continue to do a good job of industrial readjustment. For example, concerning those enterprises known for their high consumption of raw materials, their poor-quality products, their products being unsuitable for the market, their having suffered losses for a long period of time and their causing serious pollution, we must resolutely enforce the policy, calling for closure, suspension, merger and shifting, depending on the circumstances of each case. We must continuously focus on promoting daily-use consumer goods and famous and high-quality products suitable for the market in organizing the merger of enterprises. Guided by the principle calling for cooperation in specialized fields and operation of enterprises in an economical and rational way, we must promote the development of various kinds of companies and factories along the line of enterprises.

"3. We must properly seek the continuous reform of existing enterprises. We must do so starting with major cities and backbone enterprises. We must in a planned way replace backward equipment marked by low efficiency and heavy energy consumption in order to stimulate the development of the machine-building industry. At the same time, we must conserve energy and create conditions for the still greater development of the national economy in the future.

"4. We must direct energetic efforts toward the proper production and energy conservation. All enterprises must within a specified period of time properly bring about a balanced supply of energy and get rid of wastes caused by runoffs, spillovers, dripping and leakages. They must try by every means to fulfill the annual plan for conserving electricity, coal and oil."

This year, people connected with industrial and communications production must seriously learn the experiences and lessons from last year and must direct intensified and proper efforts toward the implementation of relevant policies from the beginning of this year. In the first quarter of the new year every county must make a good start. The masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts must energetically develop the spirit of being the masters of their affairs and keep exerting vigorous efforts toward pushing forward and in contributing toward the realization of still greater achievements in provincial industrial and communications production in 1982.

#### MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN GROUP WEDDING

HK130658 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Changsha Municipal CYL Committee, municipal federation of trade unions, women's federation, federation of literary and art circles, federation of returned Overseas Chinese, writers association and physical culture and sports committee sponsored a group wedding ceremony at the provincial gymnasium for 105 couples. Mao Zhiyong, Shi Xinshan and other provincial and municipal party and government leaders, and leading comrades of the CPPCC availed themselves of this opportunity to attend the wedding ceremony. They extended their congratulations and highly praised the youths for holding this new style wedding ceremony. During the assembly all the newlywed couples also put forth a proposal to the youths throughout the province to transform social traditions by holding this new style wedding ceremony and expressed the hope that civilized, economic and lively wedding ceremonies would become a common practice in the cities and vast countryside of our province.

GUIZHOU GOVERNOR DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HK110639 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, Governor Su Gang said at a telephone conference on industry and communications convened by the provincial people's government on 10 January: This year the province must strive for an industrial growth rate slightly above the national average, on the basis of overfulfilling the tasks for 1981, and also for still better economic results. He called on workers on the industry and communications front throughout the province to work with a will and make every effort to climb the slope and contribute to achieving the year's targets of endeavor.

Comrade Su Gang pointed out that there are still a number of problems, judging by last year's industrial production in the province. We must seriously sum up experiences and lessons and strive to do this year's work still better. Daily output levels in the first quarter must reach the level achieved during the September-November period of last year. All enterprises must arrange production in light of this demand. It is necessary to carry out the following work in order to victoriously attain this year's targets of endeavor:

- 1) Strengthen ideological and political work. We should enable the workers to establish firm confidence by stressing the situation and tasks, the basic example of Daqing, and the revolutionary spirit and masters of the house attitude of the Daqing working class.
- 2) Continue to get a good grasp of the production of consumer goods.
- 3) Heavy industry must vigorously tackle the readjustment of its product mix, expand its service scope and strengthen its applicable capacity.
- 4) Further harmonize production, supply and marketing.
- 5) Actively straighten out the enterprises and further perfect the economic responsibility systems.
- 6) Continue to get a good grasp of production safety.

SICHUAN COMMENTARY: RESIST BRIBERY, CORRUPTION

HK180650 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Resist the Unhealthy Trends of Bribery and Corruption"]

[Text] Waging struggles against the unhealthy trends of bribery and corruption is one of the important parts of the current undertaking of building socialist spiritual civilization and promoting party work style. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, there has been a great change in the work style of the party and among the people. However, seen from the angle of building a high degree of material and spiritual civilization, we are still far from the target, and the practice of unhealthy trends is still prevailing and is damaging. It is these unhealthy trends that sap the people's morale and corrupt and poison the general mood of society. If the situation is not changed, the consequences will be devastating.

In the new year, in devoting major efforts to building socialist spiritual civilization, we must spontaneously wage a struggle against unhealthy trends in order to fundamentally change the party work style. However, at present, some comrades are indifferent to bribery and corruption and accept them with equanimity. Some of them even go so far as to find excuses for the bribery and corrupt acts of others and themselves, and to defend people who promote unhealthy trends. Obviously, this is wrong.

Prohibiting the unhealthy trends of bribery and corruption is the common aspiration of the party and the people. Party members, in particular the leading cadres, should personally promote the fine work style of the party and set examples by observing party discipline and state laws. At the same time, they should also pluck up their courage to wage resolute struggles against the unhealthy trends of bribery and corruption. The party discipline inspection departments and the government legal organs should act according to party discipline and the law. Anyone violating discipline and the law will be punished accordingly. We must, on no account, allow people who give and take bribes to profit at other people's expense.

#### XIZANG HOLDS RALLY TO CONVEY NPC SPIRIT

HK070608 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 3 January, the Xizang Regional CCP Committee, the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government held a rally in the working people's cultural palace for leading cadres at and above county level of regional subordinate organs and Lhasa municipal subordinate organs. The rally conveyed the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. The rally was presided over by Hu Zonglin, vice chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress. During the rally, (Helang Pingzhong), regional deputy to the Fifth NPC and deputy director of the regional commercial department, conveyed the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the rally."

(Helang Pingzhong) said the main points of the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC was on the discussion of economic matters. This session was very successful since it took up practical matters and its guiding ideology was correct. This session will serve to enhance our vigor, enhance our morale and strengthen our confidence. He urged all people in the region to work in compliance with the demands of the NPC session to do a better job of economic work and afforestation.

In his speech, Comrade Yangling Duoji said we must further implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC session by continuing to score achievements. We must pay particular attention to implement the spirit of the work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Currently, we must do three things well: 1) We must seriously study and understand the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and contribute to building both the material and spiritual civilization. 2) We must shift our work focus on agricultural production and animal husbandry. 3) We must enhance our revolutionary vigor and do things in a truth-seeking way.

"Recently, the Xizang Military District held a meeting for cadres of organs and PLS units stationed in Lhasa. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. (Zhao Chengsan), chairman of the political department of the military district, announced at the meeting the circular of the Political Department of Chengdu Military District on further studying the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC." (Zhao Chengsan) said that seriously studying and implementing the spirit of this session is an important measure to promote building of the army and is a central content of current political education. Party committees at all levels and political organs must practically do a good job of this.

#### BRIEFS

GUIZHOU NATIONALITIES MEETING -- The first meeting of the nationalities committee of the standing committee of the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress concluded in Guiyang on the morning of 30 December. The current main task of the provincial nationalities committee is to do well in making laws for nationalities. The meeting made arrangements for the work of the nationalities committee for the first half of 1982: first, step up making laws for nationalities; second, actively organize people of all nationalities to plant trees voluntarily; third, in coordination with the provincial women's federation, help the legislative affairs group of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress to draft the method for the minority nationalities to enforce the marriage law; and fourth, strengthen investigation and study and supervise and inspect the situation of the enforcement of the policy on nationalities and relevant laws and orders. Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke at the closing ceremony. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 30 Dec 81 HK]

BEIJING RIBAO URGES HEIGHTENING FIGHTING SPIRIT

HK111048 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Zheng Lansun [6774 5694 5549]: "It Is Imperative To Change the Mentality of Attempting Nothing and Accomplishing Nothing"]

[Text] The leading comrade of the CCP Central Committee recently pointed out that, as the general policy of the party and the state has been affirmed, now is the time to heighten our fighting spirit, make all-out efforts and work in a down-to-earth manner. Although these words are brief, it is good advice and to the point. The reason is, at present there are definitely people who have not quite heightened their fighting spirit and have still not given full rein to their energies. Some of the people are late for work and leave early before closing time and work in a lackadaisical manner. In face of difficulties, they are full of grievances, blame everyone but themselves and even say that they were "born at the wrong time." When they come across unhealthy tendencies, they merely sigh that "bad old practices die hard" and look on with folded arms without making any effort to resist them. Some have no self-confidence and they look on "foreign things" and bemoan their own inadequacy. This mentality of attempting nothing and accomplishing nothing is a great obstacle to the implementation of the general and specific policies of the party. It is not in keeping with the tempo of progress of our time and must be changed as quickly as possible.

Marxism holds that human society and the natural world are always moving forward in constant motion. In spite of the many difficulties, setbacks and failures encountered in the course of development, their general tendency is forward and upward. Social systems and social practices are determined by conditions of material production in the different stages of social development. For example, we are now in the atomic and electronic era. Can we possibly imagine that we would still return to the feudal society, the slave society or the most primitive society under the condition of this high degree of development in productive forces and in science and technology? This is highly improbable. History will not go backward. This being the case, will the social development of today stop and make no further progress? This is also unlikely, because society is filled with all kinds of contradictions, and the unremitting solution of contradictions will inevitably continue to push forward the wheel of history. This is also something that cannot be reversed. At all times and in all countries, many people with lofty ideals have emerged as the times require and have made great accomplishments in accordance with the demands of the tide of history. Based on this scientific knowledge of the law governing social development, we are able to arrive at the firm conviction that imperialism is doomed and that communism will triumph. No matter how great the difficulty we face, we firmly believe that our future is bright, that the difficulty will eventually be overcome and that we will certainly be able to make some achievements in the great struggle for building a strong and modern socialist country.

Generally speaking, during a violent period of class struggle, many revolutionaries who do not mind sacrificing their lives or spilling blood will step forward to save the nation and the people. Moreover, during a pioneering period after the success of a revolution, large numbers of accomplished social, political and economic reformers, thinkers and scientific and technical inventors will appear. Now we are in the great social reform period of getting rid of the old to make way for the new, carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. Although the general policy of the party and the state has already been affirmed, we must still keep on studying the new situation and solving new problems. This not only means that everyone must accomplish something, but it is also entirely possible for everyone to accomplish something. For example, because of the correction of leftist mistakes, the popularization of various forms of the production responsibility system suited to our national conditions and the development of diversified economy, the long suppressed enthusiasm of 800 million peasants has suddenly become mobilized and an unprecedented development has appeared in rural productive forces.

This proves that objective laws can be understood and that there is plenty of room for development in our agriculture. The reason that there are still many unsolved problems in such fields as industry, commerce and economic management is that we have still not completely discovered their laws. Laws objectively exist. The problem is we must make the effort to explore and study them and to discover and master them through practice. Once we discover the laws, we will also make great progress as in the case of agriculture. The whole situation will change as a result, and many problems which appear difficult can also be readily solved. At present, the broad masses of cadres in various professions and trades are vigorously working and giving play to great enthusiasm and creativity, and large numbers of advanced elements have appeared. This year, more than 1 million shock workers in the new Long March have been chosen from among the young workers alone. Some of them are advanced workers, technical innovators and modern business models. Some have made important contributions in scientific farming and some have won honors in the field of sports for the motherland. These facts show that we definitely have no lack of talented people in our time, and this is the golden age for making achievements and definitely not a case of being "born at the wrong time." What is more, there is no reason whatsoever to look on "foreign things" and bemoan one's own inadequacy.

Look! Under the condition of the long-standing backwardness in China's "football, basketball and volleyball," did the women volleyball players of China complain that they were "born at the wrong time?" Did they look on "foreign things" and bemoan their own inadequacy? No, they did not. With the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, they resolved to win the championship. Undaunted by defeats, they diligently trained with amazing willpower, and in the recent World Cup tournament, they made a clean sweep of the powerful teams of the world to reach the highest summit of volleyball. Their stirring feat is indeed an effective remedy to those suffering from the disease of attempting nothing and accomplishing nothing.

Let us also study the case of Chen Aiwu. Did he sigh and say that "bad old practices die hard" and look on with folded arms when confronted by unhealthy tendencies? No, he did not. He detests unhealthy tendencies. He not only sets strict demands on himself in all his work, but he also succeeds in "coming out of the mud unsoiled." Even more commendable is his ability to step forward to struggle against unhealthy tendencies with the highly responsible spirit of a master of the state. His exemplary action has caused great repercussions in society, educated many people including some of the leading cadres and hit hard at unhealthy tendencies. We should point out that Chen Aiwu has made contributions and has done something about correcting unhealthy tendencies, and that he has the boldness of vision of a social reformer. It is a good thing to have more people like Chen Aiwu. Chen Aiwu's struggle against noxious influence shows that unhealthy tendencies are not an incurable disease, because there is no connection between them and the socialist system. They are only a kind of "common" or "revolution." There were not many people affected by this kind of disease, but the 10 years of disorder made a thorough mess of social convention and this kind of disease also spread like a plague. At present, the CCP Central Committee is constantly taking steps to cure this disease. If our cadres, party members and league members dare to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, are not afraid of ghosts and do not believe in heresy, and if they will set an example as in the case of Chen Aiwu, we will certainly be able to basically reverse the unhealthy tendencies and cover the motherland with the blossoms of socialist spiritual civilization.

We must also take a look at the lofty ideological plane of Li Junjia, a "Lei Feng-type" person. His outlook on life and his concept of happiness are: "I would rather suffer great hardship to make others more happy." He is unwilling to sit under the shade of trees planted by our forefathers but "continues to plant trees for the benefit of future generations." He is "willing to play the part of gravel for the wheel of history to roll over."

He tirelessly works for the construction of army units and frequently goes without sleep for days. Though he is physically with the army unit, he bears the communist goal in mind and makes outstanding contributions at his ordinary post. He uses Lei Feng's words, "the object of living is to make life more beautiful for others" as his motto. Despite the fact that there are still many difficulties at present, he is still able to take the interests of the whole into account, work hard and succeed in "being the first to worry about the affairs of the state and the last to enjoy comfort." It is not difficult to imagine that if China has thousands of such living examples of Lei Feng as Li Junjia, there is no need to worry that the socialist edifice of four modernizations cannot be completed at an early date.

Mr Lu Xun rightly pointed out: "Since ancient times, we have people who engage in unostentatious work, who make desperate efforts, who plead for the cause of the people and who die for the sake of justice...." Those so-called "official records" of the genealogy of emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers also frequently cannot cover up their glory. They are the backbone of China. ("Have the Chinese people lost their confidence?") These people in their millions who vowed to struggle for the four modernizations are the backbone of our great motherland.

The cause of the four modernizations is a great epoch-making undertaking. The burden is heavy and the road is long. We must clear away the obstacles which stand in our way and bravely scale the heights. We must devote ourselves to carrying out the four modernizations and we absolutely cannot afford to become useless sluggards or cowards who fritter our time away.

#### JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI DISCIPLINE WORK MEETING

HK080812 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] According to HEBEI RIBAO, from 8-14 December the province held its third CCP discipline inspection work meeting. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jin Ming said at the meeting that next year we should pay attention to doing two major tasks: The first is to do a good job in developing the economy and the second is to do a good job of building spiritual civilization especially of improving party style. The provincial CCP committee called on the CCP committees at all levels to attach great importance to the rectification of party style while paying attention to implementing the policies well and reorganizing the leadership groups. Next year, we should make decisive progress in bringing about a radical change in our party style. Cao Youmin, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and the first secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting and gave a speech entitled: "Strive To Bring a Radical Change to Party Style in Our Province." Zhao Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee gave the summary speech.

The meeting summed up the achievements and the existing problems in our province that are related to the rectification of party style. Over the past year, the CCP committees and the discipline inspection committees at all levels have done a great deal of work that resulted in many achievements and in some improvement in party style. Nevertheless, because of the serious damage to the party's fine traditions and work style during the decade of chaos, and because of some party committee responsible persons' failure to fully understand the serious harm of unhealthy trends and the importance of rectifying party style and failure to have sufficient confidence in rectifying party style, their struggle against unhealthy trends has been weak and lax and there still exists quite a few ideological problems, problems in work style and organizational problems almost everywhere. In some units there have even been the phenomena of confusion in ideology and confusion over what is right and wrong to such an extent that unhealthy trends have gotten out of control.

The meeting emphasized that everyone in the party should be fully aware of tremendously great importance and the extremely urgent need to rectify party style every party member should enliven his spirit and resolutely make efforts to improve party style. While acknowledging the existing serious unhealthy trends within the party, the meeting decided that next year the leading groups should work on solving those problems concerning the most serious examples of corruption within the party and problems that aroused the greatest resentment of the masses. The leading cadres should personally take part in solving them soundly. From the provincial point of view, we should choose a focal point to achieve a breakthrough for correcting unhealthy trends of such evil practices as cadres not engaged in production, seizing the land of the collective and the commune members to build private houses, and cases of corruption, bribery, extorting money and speculating. Under the unified leadership of the provincial CCP committee all the prefectures, municipalities and counties should choose key problems to focus on in light of their local conditions and make appropriate arrangements. As soon as the key problems are correctly chosen, they should go all out to persist in tackling them until they finally solve them.

In light of the practical conditions in our province, the meeting was of the opinion that the rectification of party style should be combined with the implementation of the policies and the reorganization of the leading groups. The meeting called on all party members to take part in improving party style and told everybody not to regard the rectification of party style as a task that only the discipline inspection committees are responsible for. The CCP committees at all levels should include the rectification of party style in their agenda as an important item and continuously study, discuss, arrange, examine and supervise its progress. All the principal responsible persons of the CCP committees should personally take part in rectifying party style. The party organizations at all levels should be responsible for the party style of their own units and subordinate units. When a serious problem concerning party style crops up in a unit or in a group of units and fails to be corrected in time, the party committee in charge of the unit or the group of units should be held responsible for it. Leading cadres should take the lead in rectifying party style. They should dare to fight unhealthy trends and vigorously support the work of the discipline inspection committees.

The meeting also pointed out that in dealing with unhealthy trends, we must adopt correct measures and conscientiously carry out the party's policies. We should make a strict distinction between the two kinds of contradictions which have different natures. In helping the comrades who have committed mistakes, we should uphold the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. The very small number of people who began their career by taking part in rebellion, who were quickly admitted into the party though they were not qualified for party membership, and who have clung to ultraindividualism and anarchism should be organizationally punished. Those who have seriously violated discipline and laws and time and again refused to mend their ways should be severely punished and no leniency toward them will be permitted. As for the time limitation of the offenses, generally speaking, we will not look into the offenses committed before the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." But the offenses committed after its promulgation should be handled in the light of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and usually we will not mete out organizational punishment on offenders if they have already corrected their mistakes. Of course, offenders who committed mistakes of a serious nature and have evoked the great resentment of the people should be properly punished regardless of whether or not their mistakes were committed before or after the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." In enforcing party discipline, we must seek truth from facts and adopt a prudent attitude. In handling economic offenses we must never allow the offenders to retain economic gains by allowing them to keep what they illegally obtained after they have made self-criticism. But we should try to avoid mishandling cases.

At the meeting the comrades from Gucheng County, Wenan County, Wuan County and Luannan County told of their experiences as members of county CCP committees taking part in the rectification and mobilization of all party members. Their common experiences are:

1) The county CCP committees and the party organizations pay direct attention to rectifying party style. 2) The leading cadres take the lead and play exemplary roles. 3) By holding party life meetings, criticism and self-criticism is conducted to aid in ideological education and correct unhealthy trends. 4) They are actively mobilizing the masses to fight unhealthy trends. 5) By using a typical case to solve a problem they have been able to put an end to particular types of unhealthy trends.

#### HEBEI OFFICIAL ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK081102 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] According to our reporter Xu Zhenlei, on 24 December, the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting which was attended by over 24,000 cadres. At the meeting, the first secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee, Jia Ran, gave a speech entitled "Using the Resolution As a Weapon To Thoroughly Negate the Great Cultural Revolution and Speed Up the Course of Bringing Order Out of Chaos." In his speech he called for holding a discussion on a large scale among the masses of staff and workers in the municipality to study the resolution, to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and to do a good job of bringing order out of chaos in the ideological field. Such a discussion would enhance unity, enliven their revolutionary spirit and enable them to do a good job of building material and spiritual civilizations in Shijiazhuang, thus contributing to the four modernizations.

In his speech, using the guideline of the resolution approved by the party's sixth plenary session, Comrade Jia Ran explained the following three problems: 1) the Great Cultural Revolution was also an internal disorder in Shijiazhuang municipality and must be thoroughly negated; 2) the fallacy of always being right must be refuted by seeking truth from facts; and 3) we must sum up experience, bring order out of chaos in an overall manner and thoroughly eliminate the negative results of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The speech pointed out that despite local features and characteristics, in Shijiazhuang as everywhere else in the country, every step and every event in the Great Cultural Revolution had common features and was the product of erroneous policies. By refreshing people's memories of the major events during the period of internal disorder, such as the criticism of the so-called reactionary bourgeois line, seizing power, the struggle between the two factions, struggle-criticism-transformation, criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius and striking back at the rightist reversal of verdicts, the speech exposed the great damage brought about by the Great Cultural Revolution in the political, ideological, organizational, scientific, educational, cultural and economic fields. It expounded that the Great Cultural Revolution in Shijiazhuang was not carried out in the manner of boycotting the gang of four, as some people would have us believe, but in the manner of sparing no effort to carry out the series of policies of Lin Biao and the gang of four. As a result the Great Cultural Revolution in Shijiazhuang has brought serious calamities to the people in the municipality and serious damage to the work there. The statement that in Shijiazhuang during the Great Cultural Revolution, the situation was stabilized earlier, production developed quickly, and the situation was always good was entirely untrue. This statement arose because of the influence of the fallacy that things in Hebei Province were special and the fallacy of always being right, which were spread by the former responsible person of the provincial CCP committee.

In his speech, Comrade Jia Ran expounded on the serious detrimental nature of the fallacy of always being right and the importance of refuting this fallacy. He said that during the decade of internal disorder, our party and our party's cause suffered serious damage, and most of our comrades suffered setbacks and were wronged and harmed. Everyone, including myself, whether he had previously belonged to this or that faction and whether he was in or out of the limelight, more or less carried out leftist policies.

There was only the difference in the seriousness and duration of their mistakes and the difference in the time they became aware of their mistakes, but no one was different in that he committed no mistakes at all. We should not uphold the fallacy of always being right. No one in the world has ever always been right. Therefore, it is imperative for all of us to consciously sum up experiences and draw lessons in the manner of seeking truth from facts, to actually bring order out of chaos in our minds and to rally together in looking toward the future. He hoped that the comrades would conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism, further eliminate the influence of leftism and do a good job of implementing the policies, reorganizing the leading groups, readjusting and reforming the economy and conducting other kinds of work.

Jia Ran earnestly hoped that those comrades who committed serious mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution, would adopt a correct attitude, proceed from the interests of the party and the people and frankly and thoroughly admit and correct their mistakes. By doing so, they will be forgiven by the party and the people and will not lose face.

In order to eliminate the negative results of the Great Cultural Revolution, he proposed that at present we should on the one hand resolutely and thoroughly implement the party's policies to solve the long-standing, old and difficult problems that we had been trying to solve, and on the other hand, educate those who were previously wrongly criticized and suffered persecution and tell them not to take revenge or put unreasonable demands on the organizations.

He called on the leading groups at all levels and the broad ranks of cadres to continue to profoundly study and carry out the resolution, conscientiously implement the party's line and policies formulated since its third plenary session, overcome their weakness and laxity, speed up the progress of bringing order out of chaos in an overall manner and do a good job in the construction of the provincial capital and in all other work.

#### SHANXI GOVERNOR'S REPORT ON ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT

HK260532 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Summary] In his report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, Governor Luo Guibo pointed out that it is essential to take steps to maintain basic price stability. He said the markets have been prosperous this year, with ample supplies of the majority of commodities. "However, prices of some commodities have soared amid the effort to maintain basic price stability. Apart from the necessary price readjustments made according to the state regulations for cigarettes, tobacco, wool and cotton blankets, (?vacuum flasks), leather goods, wooden utensils and furniture, there have also been increases in vegetable prices, due to loopholes in management. In the first half of the year some parts of the province failed to keep strict control of prices in rural fairs and of negotiated prices. This caused price rises for certain commodities. Some departments and enterprises have arbitrarily hiked prices or increased prices in disguised form. We must seriously solve these problems and deal with them seriously."

He said: "We must maintain centralized and unified control of prices. We certainly cannot permit everyone to set whatever prices they like. Prices must be kept basically stable." Next year it is necessary to carry out several major inspections of prices, and deal out administrative or economic punishment to deal with anomalies. Serious cases must be dealt with by legal measures. "It is necessary to seriously publicize the state pricing policies to the masses, promptly expose rumors, and keep people at ease."

Luo Guibo said in his report that at present it is necessary to prevent environmental pollution and make rational use of water resources. He said: "Pollution in the province's atmosphere and waters is serious. This greatly endangers people's health and the ecological balance. We must summon up our resolve to prevent and cure environmental pollution in a planned way." The departments concerned must seriously carry out their responsibilities in this respect.

He said it is necessary to tidy up the land and do a good job in surveying, exploiting and using it. "At present the most urgent thing is to protect the arable land and use land in an economic way. We must cherish every inch of land and use it in a rational way. In connection with surveying agricultural natural resources, and with agricultural zoning, we must formulate comprehensive plans for land utilization at all levels from the province down to the communes and brigades, and strictly control land occupation by capital construction and private house construction." Another important task is that of making rational use of water resources. "At present, the province faces an outstanding problem in lack of water resources. The water table in several major basins is now 30 to 50 meters lower than in the early post-liberation period. Spring waters are declining all the time. The province has 909 large and small reservoirs, of which 411 are dry. If we are unable to reverse this trend, the water shortage will become a tremendous calamity in a few years. I therefore propose that the province and all prefectures set up control organs for the exploitation and use of water resources, to carry out further investigation and survey of the province's water resources and draw up rational exploitation plans. In the long-term view, the fundamental way to solve the problem is to vigorously develop afforestation, plant grass, and conserve water resources."

Luo Guibo stressed that it is essential to further straighten out and strengthen the work of government organs, overcome bureaucratism and improve leadership style and work efficiency. At present the organs are overstaffed with too many deputies and sinecures, buck-passing, and very low work efficiency. "Some leading comrades are not energetic. Some are even lax in political discipline, and overtly agree with but covertly oppose and refuse to take action on the central authorities' principles and policies and the resolutions of the upper levels. And we in the upper-level leadership organs always take a laissez-faire approach to these problems. We are unable to stick to principles and strictly practice strict discipline. These phenomena of bureaucratism, lack of organization and discipline and violations of law and discipline have become serious obstacles to carrying out economic readjustment and the modernization drive. We must take effective steps to seriously solve these problems."

"First, we must vigorously reform the organs, cut out or amalgamate duplicate organs, reduce the middle links, and abolish temporary organs whose existence is unnecessary. The number of personnel must be cut to the minimum. We must start with the provincial organs in this respect, act according to the principle of 'better troops and simple administration,' and strengthen leadership at this level and in the functioning government departments at all levels." Second, it is necessary to establish post responsibility systems for the cadres, and also revive the system of periodically examining the cadres. Third, the leading government organs and cadres must promote the work style of investigation and study. Fourth, it is necessary to establish both awards and penalties, and implement the State Council's provisional regulations on this point and the provisional methods set out by the provincial government. Fifth, the government organs must attach importance to and strengthen ideological and political work and overcome laxness and weakness in leadership.

#### SHANXI RIBAO URGES SPEED IN READJUSTMENT

HK010901 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[SHANXI RIBAO editorial: "There Are Great Prospects for Pursuing Speed in Readjustment" -- date not given]

[Text] As the year 1982 fast approaches and the people of our province are working hard to strive for a new thriving economic period under the inspiration of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth provincial people's congress, more heartening news of victory have come from the coal front: The production of the Xishan Mining Bureau has been continuously increasing by a big margin for over 5 years. With an average increase of 1.03 million tons a year, the total coal output this year, as of 28 December, has reached 10 million tons. This is a great breakthrough in Xishan's production and a new victory in exploiting coal resources in our province. We would like to convey our warmest congratulations to it!

The main reason for the experience of the fast development and the good economic effect of production at the Xishan Mining Bureau is that it has a united and strong leading body and a contingent of staff and workers who are especially capable of fighting. Under the guidance of the correct line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they have been working very hard with one heart and one mind, taking the overall situation into account and vying with each other for the hardest job. They have insisted on pursuing a high speed and increasing production while making readjustment and implemented the policy of emancipating the mind by producing more and better coal, reducing consumption and increasing profits. In this way, they have realized their pledge of sharing weal and woe with the motherland and achieved successes in both production and readjustment. In 1981, on the basis of completing major readjustment tasks, they have produced 1 million tons of raw coal over the target and earned an additional 7.5 million yuan in profits. Facts show that there are great prospects for pursuing speed and increasing production in readjustment. In learning from the experience of the Xishan Mining Bureau, the main aspects are to correctly handle the relationship between production and readjustment and strive for a higher and suitable speed in production while carrying out readjustment. Since smashing the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the production situation in our province has been very good. While completing the tasks of readjustment step by step and in a planned way, the total coal output in our province has been increasing steadily. This year, it will reach 125 million tons, one-fifth of the total output for the whole country. Our province is advanced in raising productivity, reducing raw coal production costs and turning over profits. But there are still great differences in technological level and economic effect between different mining bureaus as well as between large, medium and small mines. In some mines, the rate of recovering resources is rather low, while in some others, production safety is not ensured and accidents still occur. There is also insufficient dressing and processing of raw coal in our province. In order to suit the developments of coal production and construction, we must continue to take these problems seriously and solve them in the process of readjustment.

In his speech at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang instructed our province to take the exploitation of coal as the focal point in our work. This is a great encouragement for the staff and workers on the coal production front as well as for all people in our province. We must try our utmost to fulfill the glorious tasks entrusted us by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and build Shanxi into an important energy base as early as possible. In order to achieve this aim, we must conscientiously carry out the 10 principles put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the work of the government. These 10 principles for our economic construction are in line with Mao Zedong Thought, which combines the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction. They are principles to rouse people's enthusiasm and principles dealing with concrete matters. They are the guiding principles for our socialist construction. If we are to build Shanxi into an important energy base, we cannot deviate from these principles.

In exploiting coal resources in our province, we must pay attention to investigation and study, summing up practical experiences and proceeding from actual conditions. We must give priority to reforming and expanding the existing mines. As for building new mines, priority should be given to medium and small ones which need less investment and can be built more quickly. Large-scale mining projects can be divided into several stages, each of which can be put into production as soon as it is completed, so that more coal will be produced. We must support, consolidate and transform the mines in communes and brigades. They must be jointly run by counties, communes and brigades under overall planning so that rational exploitation can be made. We must persist in safety first, firmly grasp technological transformation and raise the rate of recovering coal resources.

Simultaneously, we must pay attention to the training of workers in technological transformation and effectively improve their skills in safe production. In the building of the energy base, we must combine political work with economic work and combine the building of a socialist material civilization with the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. We must grasp well the overall consolidation of enterprises, further perfect the responsibility system of unifying authority power, responsibility and economic interests, and better implement the principle of to each according to his work. We must display the Daqing people's revolutionary spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort and build a contingent of staff and workers who are ideologically firm, skillful, strict in discipline, united and are especially capable of fighting. We must develop, in width and depth, the activity of learning from Comrade Fu Changwang and making more contributions to the four modernizations. We must bring about an atmosphere in which everyone tries to be a man of action in creating material wealth and a pioneer in building spiritual civilization, and everyone works hard to fulfill the glorious tasks assigned to the people of our province by the central authorities. Thus Shanxi will be built into an important energy base as early as possible. Let us firmly take the new road for the development of our economy, pursue higher speed and increase output during economic readjustment, and make more contributions to opening up a new thriving economic period!

#### IRREGULARITIES IN SHANXI COUNTY ELECTION NOTED

HK111452 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] At the instruction of and with the support of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Linfen Prefectural CCP Committee helped the Xiangfen County CCP Committee handle the irregularities of (Yang Baofu), standing committee member of the county CCP committee and vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and company in carrying out activities contrary to organizational discipline, sabotaging elections and creating chaos.

"At the beginning of July 1981, when Xiangfen County was preparing to hold a county people's congress, in order to become a county magistrate, (Yang Baofu) vigorously carried out activities contrary to organizational discipline. He made use of some people's weakness of pursuing factionalism to secretly establish contacts, mold public opinion, sow discord, [words indistinct] and slander other leading comrades of the county CCP committee. He even [words indistinct], made promises and canvassed deputies for votes. Under (Yang Baofu's) influence, some people supported him in the election." (Xuan Wenxia), secretary of (Taohu) commune, and some people of the leadership group of the county CCP committee established contacts for (Yang Baofu) and supported his activities contrary to organizational discipline, which ran rampant at one stage. The work order of all units was adversely affected and it was necessary to suspend county electoral work.

On 4 July, instructed by the prefectural CCP committee. (Sun Jie), deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, led a work group to the county to conduct an investigation. After the investigation, the work group obtained a large amount of firsthand data. On 10 July, the prefectural CCP committee made a detailed report to the provincial CCP committee. According to the instruction of the provincial CCP committee, the prefectural CCP committee made arrangements and held an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the county CCP committee to announce the information gathered on the activities contrary to organizational discipline carried out by (Yang Baofu) and company. Disciplinary action was later taken against (Yang Baofu) and company.

SHAANXI RIBAO COMMENTARY: OPPOSE DEPARTMENTALISM

HK080536 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 81 p 3

["Ideological Commentary" by Li Yuan [2621 1959]: "Seriously Overcome Departmentalism"]

[Text] Departmentalism is an unhealthy tendency. Particularly as a result of economic reform and expansion of decisionmaking power in the economic sphere, departmentalism has had the tendency to grow and spread among some of our units and cadres. This unhealthy tendency not only hampers the thorough development of economic reform, but also impairs the basic interests of the party and the masses and should be resolutely checked.

Departmentalism appears in many forms. For example, one-sided emphasis on decisionmaking power and refusal to submit to state planning have seriously affected certain agricultural sideline products in short supply which are then not purchased when they should be purchased and are not moved when they should be allocated and transferred. Products in urgent demand are not handed over to commercial departments for purchase according to plan, the proportion of private marketing is arbitrarily increased and the scope of negotiated prices is expanded at will. Shoddy work and inferior materials are used, substandard products are turned out and fraud and deception are practiced to swindle and trick the masses. Without paying attention to what others are doing, pretexts are concocted, bonuses are indiscriminately issued, public property is appropriated and every means is used to gain petty advantages at the expense of the state. Cases such as evasion of taxes, retention of profit, violation of financial discipline and covert division of state property are quite numerous.

Although these signs of departmentalism are only found among a handful of units and cadres, they are very harmful. In the first place, they undermine the implementation of the plan for the national economy. In organizing the economy, we must take into account the overall situation of the state. We cannot merely take into consideration the superiority of parts of an area. Places with good harvests in agricultural sideline products should in particular strive to fulfill the tasks of requisition and allocation by the state and make more contributions to the state. If, instead of doing this, we use giving play to the "superiority of the locality" as an excuse to compete with the state for agricultural sideline products and raw materials and delay or reject fulfilling the task of requisition and allocation by the state, this will deal a blow to the state plan and will result in serious adverse effects and damage to the national economy. In the second place, shoddy work and the use of inferior materials, the practices of fraud and deception and the blind and duplicate construction of capital construction projects not only will lower economic result and hurt the consumers, but will also cause tremendous economic losses to the state. In the third place, this will seriously corrupt the thinking of the masses of cadres and people and encourage the evil trends of benefiting oneself at public expense, benefiting oneself at the expense of others and always thinking in terms of money, and will stifle the healthy tendency of going all out for socialism. The harm caused by departmentalism in the economic sphere has become more and more serious. Therefore, correcting and overcoming the mentality of departmentalism has evidently become particularly necessary in the current economic readjustment.

People who practice departmentalism are always displaying the banner of "collectivism" as though what they practice has nothing to do with the word "self" and they are working in the interest of everybody. The truth is, this kind of "collectivism" is nothing but a disguised form of "small group mentality" or a magnified form of individualism. Some of them consider the interests of their own department above everything else, and as long as their small unit stands to profit, they care nothing about the success or failure of the overall situation or the whole.

Some of the people are eager to obtain "welfare" for the "collective." Nominally, they are working for the interests of everybody, but actually, they are only trying to get more things for their own locality and gaining petty advantages at the expense of the state. There is not the slightest similarity between this kind of action and the "collectivism" we are talking about. On the contrary, this is instead an inflated form of ultraindividualism. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Some comrades consider only the interests of their own small group and ignore the general interest. Although on the surface this does not seem to be the pursuit of personal interests, in reality it exemplifies the narrowest individualism and has a strong corrosive and discordant effect." People who practice departmentalism are always using various "legitimate" reasons to defend themselves, but their point of departure and the end-result can never be separated from the word "self." Therefore, only by proceeding from an earnest effort to overcome departmentalism and get rid of selfish interests can we eliminate the mentality of departmentalism.

The reason we must oppose departmentalism is because it deviates from socialist spiritual civilization. In social life, this or that kind of contradiction will often appear in the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, between partial interests and overall interests, between immediate interests and long-term interests, as well as between various transactions in the economic life of society, between those who serve and those who are served and between producers and consumers. Socialist spiritual civilization requires us to acquire a communist way of thinking and communist morality in dealing with these contradictions. We must succeed in showing respect for each other and taking the situation as a whole into account. We cannot proceed from our own personal interests, and what is more, we must not use means that are detrimental to the interests of the state and the masses to satisfy the illegitimate demand of a handful of people. However, departmentalism has precisely deviated from socialist spiritual civilization in this respect. It has replaced the basic interests of the state and the masses with the selfish interests of individualism and its own small group. Therefore, it is extremely necessary for us to carry out education on socialist spiritual civilization for people seriously affected by the mentality of departmentalism. This is not only an important condition for making a success of the readjustment of the national economy, but is also an important part of correcting unhealthy tendencies in the party.

#### SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON BOOSTING INDUSTRY

HK310546 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 30 December to call on the province's workers to bring into play the spirit of the foolish old man removing the mountain and do everything possible to score outstanding achievements in industry and communications in the first quarter of 1982. Vice Governor Jiang Yi presided at the meeting. Provincial economics committee Chairman (Sun Kehua) made a speech.

(Sun Kehua) said Shaanxi industry has scored initial success in readjustment work during 1981. New changes have occurred in the industrial structure and product mix. It is estimated that textile production has increased by 11 percent over 1980. Output of bicycles, sewing machines, television sets, wristwatches, beer and other key products showed relatively great increases. He said: "The provincial CCP committee has decided that the growth rate of the province's industry next year must not be below the national average. We must therefore take a fresh combat approach right from the start of the new year, make an excellent beginning, score new achievements and make new contributions, and lay a fine foundation for fulfilling the plans for the whole year. During the first quarter the province's industry must fulfill 23 to 25 percent of its tasks for the year, with an increase of more than 4 percent over the first quarter of 1980."

The conference called on the province to do a good job in planning, arranging materials, and dovetailing production and sales. Normal work attendance should be maintained over the Spring Festival. Enterprises must strive to increase both output and revenue.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CABLES REAGAN ON ARMS SALES

OW180919 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The National Assembly of the Republic of China has cabled President Ronald Reagan to ask him to reconsider the decision not to sell advanced fighter aircraft to this country. Similar cables were sent to Congressional leaders and the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees.

The cable disagreed with the American assessment that there is no military need to sell advanced fighter aircraft, such as the F-5G and (?F-16-J-79), to Taiwan. The cable pointed out that the Chinese communists have never changed their plan to subjugate Taiwan by force. The cable ended with the request to reconsider the arms sales decision, as failure to provide the Republic of China with advanced aircraft will deny [words indistinct] security of Asia.

MEDIA COMMENT ON U.S. ARMS SALES DECISION

## CHINA POST Editorial

OW180741 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Decision on Plane Sales to ROC"]

[Text] The latest State Department announcement that the United States will not sell the Republic of China advanced fighter planes it has requested constitutes a severe blow to the defense requirement of the Republic of China with far-reaching consequences.

The U.S. announcement stated that as a result of careful considerations by the concerned agencies of Taiwan's defense needs over a period of many months, a judgement has been reached by them on the question of the replacement aircraft for Taiwan. It then stated that "their conclusion is that no sale of advanced aircraft is required because no military need for such aircraft exists."

However, the statement added that "Taiwan's needs can be met as they arise -- and for the foreseeable future -- by replacing aging aircraft now in the Taiwan inventory with comparable aircraft and by an extension of the F-5E coproduction line in Taiwan." But the statement admitted that the details have not been worked out. It was an obvious afterthought after the major decision was made.

On the other hand, the statement was also accompanied by the administration's decision to "sell Taiwan items necessary for self-defense. We anticipate further steps of this sort." The above statement referred to a recent U.S. Government decision to sell US\$97 million military spare parts to the Republic of China, which was welcomed by the Chinese Government.

But the latest U.S. statement has dampened much of the early elation on the U.S. arms sale decision to the ROC. Government spokesman Liu Ta-jen lost no time in issuing a statement on the U.S. statement. He welcomed the U.S. Government's unchanged long-standing policy of providing defensive weapons to the ROC and its decision to continue with joint production of the F-5E. But he stated that "the Government of the Republic of China has to take exception to the conclusion made by the agencies of the United States that there is no military need to sell advanced aircraft to the Republic of China." He noted that the Chinese communists "have never changed their intention to subjugate Taiwan by force."

It is a great pity that the Reagan administration has obviously succumbed to the sinister united front maneuver by the Chinese communists. The fact that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdrige was dispatched to Peiping to explain the U.S. decision on arms sales to the Republic of China is a tacit admission of Peiping's interference in U.S. policy decisions.

Peiping has been threatening the U.S. with dire consequences if the U.S. should sell arms to the Republic of China and apparently Peiping has won a victory in its blackmail tactics.

The determination by the "concerned agencies" that there is "no military need for such aircraft" was based on the present peaceful situation in the Taiwan Strait, which can be drastically changed overnight by the implementation of Peiping's threat to seize Taiwan by force. That threat was recently repeated by Chinese communist leaders at the recent "National People's Congress" session. Moreover, the Chinese communists are feverishly producing new planes such as the MIG-23 besides having from 60 to 80 MIG-21's which are superior in capability to the F-5E's. The Peiping regime has also purchased Rolls-Royce engines from the British to mount on its planes. It is also negotiating with the U.S. Government for modern arms and weapons.

To deny the Republic of China the purchase of the latest model of planes from the United States and simply be content with the production of existing planes will play into the hands of the Peiping regime. If this trend is not stopped in time, it could lead to the unilateral embargo of new planes to the ROC.

Even if the United States has no such intention and is genuinely interested in keeping its commitments embodied in the Taiwan Relations Act, when and if the Peiping regime decides to invade Taiwan, would it not be too late for the United States to come to the aid of the ROC?

The American people should realize the seriousness of this situation and take all necessary steps to prevent the Chinese communists from thwarting the Reagan administration's implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act. The U.S. Congress should uphold the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act which was enacted by it to protect the people of Taiwan and their welfare from Chinese communist aggression and embargo.

#### Radio Commentary

OW140436 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Station Commentary: "A Regrettable Decision"]

[Text] After months of consideration, the U.S. Government has finally announced its decision about continued arm sales to the Republic of China. Regrettably, one can hardly find much merit in this decision. Washington decided to reject Taipei's long request for a new generation of combat jets to replace its obsolescent F-5E's on the grounds that, in its words, no military use for such aircraft exists. But it also agreed to replace the aging aircraft with planes of similar types. At first look, the Washington decision represents the compromise between the request of the Republic of China and the demand of the Chinese communist regime that weapon sales to Taipei be stopped completely. However, the American decision cannot help giving the impression that the United States has allowed a foreign power to dictate its foreign policy, at least partially, and a second-rate foreign power at that. Even though Communist China will continue its protest over the decision, the communist leaders must have felt pleased with the result. The Washington decision is a signal to them that they can continue applying pressure in the future until they reach their final goal, which is the complete cutoff of American arms supplies to free China. Communist China said little when the Taiwan Relations Act was enacted. Nor did it make much noise when the Carter administration kept the arms pipeline open to the Republic of China. It was only after the Reagan administration was inaugurated that Peiping began making one threat after another over the arms sale. Now the United States has decided to deny the Republic of China more sophisticated fighter jets. It can only make an eventual invasion of Taiwan that much easier. As to the contention that the Republic of China has no need for better fighter planes, that rests largely on the assumption that the communists are not contemplating a major military invasion against Taiwan. That assumption, however, is built on very flimsy ground. The Peiping regime has never ruled out the use of force to solve that it calls the "Taiwan problem." Its objection to American arm supplies for free China stems from this very objective.

As everyone knows, Communist China [as heard] is overwhelmingly outnumbered by its enemy. For their own protection, the free Chinese must maintain a decisive edge in terms of weapons. That is why advanced combat planes and naval vessels are essential to its survival. However, the Washington decision is not completely negative from free China's point of view. The official U.S. statement says that free China's defense needs "can be met as they arise." That can only be interpreted to mean that the United States is still committed to the security of the Republic of China.

#### ECONOMIC MINISTER ON TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

OW140341 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 14 Jan (CNA) -- Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung returned to Taipei from Riyadh Wednesday, stressing that Saudi Arabia attaches much importance to the deep friendship between the two countries. He told the press at the airport that Crown Prince Fahd had told him the Saudi kingdom would never establish any sort of relations with Communist China.

Chao led a delegation to attend the sixth session of the Sino-Saudi permanent committee on economic and technical cooperation which was held in Riyadh on Jan. 9-11. He said the meeting was conducted in a "friendly, frank and sincere atmosphere."

The minister recounted his talks with Crown Prince Fahd, saying that "the crown prince described as "non-sense" some wire service reports about contacts between Saudi Arabia and Red China." Chao said, "The crown prince has reiterated that Sino-Saudi relations are cordial and firm and can never be undermined by any third party."

#### FACSIMILE SERVICE WITH JAPAN TO BE INAUGURATED

OW140259 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, 14 Jan (CNA) -- The Republic of China's Communications Ministry will open facsimile service between Taiwan and Japan beginning Thursday to meet increasing demand by industrial and trading interests in the two countries. The Japanese International Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and the Chinese International Telecommunication Administration under the Communications Ministry have jointly supplied equipment in their efforts for close cooperation to make the business a success.

Any documents, charts and words on papers of a size within 276 mm long and 193 mm wide can be speedily transmitted from Taiwan to Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and other Japanese cities through the Japanese company.

#### GROWTH RATE OF EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA INCREASE

OW120315 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jan (CNA) -- The growth rate of exports from this nation to South Africa in 1981 reached 95.8 percent, the highest the ROC enjoyed with any country, government statistics show. And imports growth rate during the same period was 38 percent, next only to those with France, South Korea and Nigeria.

The statistics list exports to South Africa last year hit some U.S. dollars 315 million and with imports exceeding that figure at U.S. dollars 367.5 million. The ROC had thus suffered a deficit of about U.S. dollars 52.6 million.

USSR FRIENDSHIP GROUP OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BEIJING

HK180348 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] A leading member of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has arrived in Beijing for a two-week "unofficial visit," the Japanese JIJI news agency reported yesterday.

The Soviet official, given by JIJI as a Mr (Geofbenski) and described as a vice-president of the association, was received by the Soviet ambassador, Mr Ilya Shcherbakov, at Beijing airport when his plane touched down on Thursday.

The news agency said that although Mr (Geofbenski's) trip is described as "unofficial," the fact that he would be staying in the capital for two weeks indicated that he may meet several Chinese officials and discuss relevant matters.

The Soviet official's visit followed a hurried trip by the American assistant secretary of state, Mr John Holdridge, to explain President Ronald Reagan's decision on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Observers believed that the purpose of the Soviet official's presence in Beijing appeared to be to create a friendly atmosphere in the hope of resuming talks on the border question.

HSIN WAN PAO DENOUNCES U.S. 'HEGEMONIST' POLICY

HK151311 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Jan 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Away With Hegemonism"]

[Text] John Holdridge is on his way back to Washington. During his stay in Beijing, the U.S. Government indeed "made clear" its China policy -- a hegemonist policy that upholds "two Chinas."

In the statement by the U.S. State Department insisting on selling fighter planes to Taiwan, the U.S. Government not only placed Taiwan on an equal footing with the PRC but also said that its aim in selling arms to Taiwan was to maintain Taiwan's "superiority" over the PRC. This showed that the matter was more complicated than merely upholding "two Chinas." Is this action not contradictory to the Reagan administration's recent statement that it hoped that China would be peacefully reunified and that the nine-point proposal is of positive significance? Has Taiwan's superiority or inferiority anything to do with the United States? How can you still hope that Taiwan will use this trivial superiority to reunify China?

Some people in the United States have again and again asserted that Reagan should keep his campaign promise to Taiwan and thus preserve his "reputation." Therefore, he cannot but cling to his arms sale policy. Does he not have the obligation to keep other promises of the U.S. Government, including its above-mentioned statement on the nine-point proposal and its statement acknowledging only one China, which it made when it was establishing diplomatic relations with China? Is the reputation of the U.S. Government not more important than the reputation of a presidential election candidate as an individual? How can the United States hope to use such a poor reputation in gaining the confidence of the people of the world?

Some people in the United States have said that the Reagan administration upholds the arms sale policy out of strategic considerations and that it is entirely necessary for the administration to hold on to Taiwan, this "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Cannot 1 billion people compare favorably with a carrier in opposing Soviet hegemonism? Can they not see that as soon as the peaceful reunification is achieved what will emerge will be a new situation in which there are 1 billion people together with a carrier? In Washington there are not only politically blind men, but also a considerable number of Yankee fools who are not blind but are foolish all the same.

What is referred to as blind men are fools who fail to see the situation clearly and who know neither the enemy nor themselves. Beijing's ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN warned the United States: Open your eyes and look at your own plight today. In the final analysis, who depends more on who is opposing Soviet hegemonism? Those who alienate themselves from the great wall of opposition to Soviet hegemonism will only suffer more. That China has become such a great wall is due not only to its strategic position but also to its tremendous strength. This position and strength can never be replaced by any other people in the world.

It is the Reagan administration that has pushed Sino-American relations into the current situation. Let those who tied the bell to the tiger take it off because they should know what to do. If they should like to test China's determination, they should be prepared to shoulder all the bitter responsibilities including the downgrading of diplomatic relations because they will only have themselves to blame.

China is no longer what it was in the 1940's. To those people who learned bigger lessons in the 1950's, the Chinese still offer these words: Away with you, hegemonism!

#### Article on U.S. Actions

HK130659 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Jan 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column article by Shih Chun-yu: "China Protests Against Unilateral U.S. Actions"]

[Text] A Few Diplomatic Actions of the United States

On 12 January, the United States conducted diplomatic activities in both Europe and Asia.

What it did in Asia was to hold talks. It sent its Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge to Beijing to "discuss international problems of common concern and problems on bilateral relations." In fact, the discussion will center on the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

What it did in Europe was to hold the U.S.-Soviet talks on reduction of theater nuclear weapons in Europe. The talks were adjourned at the end of last year and have been resumed now in Geneva.

Besides, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig went to Brussels to attend the NATO emergency meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the Polish problem.

#### Attitude at the Geneva Nuclear Talks

It is precisely 1 month today since Poland was placed under martial law.

When that happened, the United States announced its plan to use the cessation of the Geneva U.S.-Soviet theater nuclear talks as a means to punish the Soviet Union, but recently, it has avoided all mention of this plan and formally resumed the Geneva talks yesterday.

All the theater nuclear talks from their beginning last November to their adjournment on 18 December were held in top secrecy.

Nevertheless, the great difference in the two parties' estimation of nuclear deployment are known to everybody. The United States is of the opinion that it has lagged far behind the Soviet Union in deploying mobile multiwarhead medium-range missiles in Europe and that there is a 1:6 disparity. But the Soviet Union has asserted that there is a balance of strength between the two sides in this respect.

This shows that the restoration of the Geneva talks is only for giving a show of political attitude; that it is, in fact, far from hopeful that any material agreement will be reached.

#### Alexander Haig at the NATO Emergency Meeting

Although the NATO emergency meeting of foreign ministers has issued a joint communique, their actions are limited to giving warnings to the Soviet Union and no actual action has been decided on.

The gist of the communique is that it points out that the Soviet Union should be held responsible for the serious deterioration of the situation in Poland and warns Moscow not to go too far.

But the United States and West Europe differ to some extent in their views over the question of punishment. West Germany has changed its views and admitted that the Polish situation has not taken a turn for the better, but on the contrary, it seems to have worsened. However, when Alexander Haig proposed that it is time now to adopt a severe attitude (including giving punishment), the meeting merely made mention of punishment but did not say a word about how to actually punish the Soviet Union.

On the one hand, Moscow has achieved the restoration of the Geneva U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks, and on the other hand it has seen the difference between the United States and West Europe over the problems of nuclear weapons and economic sanctions. In the future, it will certainly speed up its struggle against the United States to achieve its key target of "controlling East Europe and sowing discord in West Europe."

#### Two Current Unilateral Actions of the United States

The situation being so, the United States must very clearly know how to handle the problems on Sino-American relations.

Recently, in handling the problem of arms sales to Taiwan, Washington has twice issued unilateral announcements that have seriously violated China's sovereignty.

The first was its announcement to sell arms spare parts to Taiwan. In the announcement, it, moreover, announced that it had not informed Beijing of the sale beforehand.

The second was its current unilateral announcement of its decision on arms sales, while it sent John Holdridge to hold talks with China and while the talks were going on.

#### Protest of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Beijing declared long ago that in handling the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan which has been left over from history, China will adopt a flexible attitude out of the consideration of overall strategy as well as adhere to the principle of nonviolation of sovereignty.

Yesterday, a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a strong protest against the unilateral action of the United States. Washington must have seen where the key to the problem lies.

#### HUANG HUA REPORTEDLY HAS KIDNEY AILMENT

HK180256 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jan 82 p 13

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] Vice-premier and foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, who has been absent from public functions and official duties for several weeks, is again in hospital suffering from a kidney ailment, it was learned yesterday.

Mr Huang, who last year postponed his trip to India and was twice admitted to hospital, failed to receive the British deputy foreign secretary, Mr Humphrey Atkins, and the American assistant secretary of state, Mr John Holdridge, when they visited Beijing early this month.

Instead, they had talks with another vice-premier and a former foreign minister, Mr Ji Pengfei.

There has been much talk in Beijing about his health and the latest round of speculation in diplomatic circles is that he might have to resign his government positions.

Mr Huang (70) is an accomplished diplomat who has served as China's ambassador to several countries.

He was the chief liaison officer in the United States at the time of the overthrow of the gang of four.

In late 1976, he was recalled from Washington to succeed Mr Qiao Guanhua as the People's Republic's fifth foreign minister.

A member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr Huang was made a vice-premier of the State Council at the annual session of the National People's Congress in 1980.

In the past 2 years, before his ill health was made known, there was also speculation that Mr Huang might be elected to the party's all-powerful politburo either as an alternate or full member, thus joining the policy-making body.

Much of Mr Huang's work has now been taken over by Mr Ji, who is also in charge of the party Central Committee's International Liaison Office, a party organ responsible for contacts with other communist parties of the world.

#### COLLECTED WORKS OF MAO ZEDONG BEING EDITED

HK110134 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "'Collected Works of Mao Zedong' Being Edited in Beijing"]

[Text] It was learned that the CCP Central Committee recently studied the job of editing "Collected Works of Mao Zedong." In the past, works, speeches and messages attributed to Mao Zedong were quoted from "Selected Works of Mao Zedong." There was no "Collected Works of Mao Zedong." Now efforts are being stepped up to edit the "Collected Works of Mao Zedong." As soon as this is off the press, it will help people have an overall understanding of Mao Zedong's thinking and its role in the Chinese revolution. Ma Qibin, a responsible person of the party's Central School (and concurrently a research worker of the policy research office of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the Institute of Chinese Communist Party History) made a speech on this matter the other day.

Ma Qibin said: The "Collected Works of Mao Zedong" has now been edited up to 1983 [as published]. This work is unusually rich in content. Just data compiled up to the war of resistance against Japan is enough to fill 10 thick volumes. Prefaces to a series of journals published by the institute for instruction during the peasant movement in 1926 -- prefaces such as "The Kuomintang Revolution and the Problem of Peasants" and "The Causes of the Kuomintang Rightists' Breakaway and Its Effects on the Future of the Revolution" -- are all unusually important and forceful works. These were not included in the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and will be entered in the "Collected Works of Mao Zedong." The "Collected Works of Mao Zedong" when published is likely to contain more pages than the "Collected Works of Lenin."

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